INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

L XVI NO 192- BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 30 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

& O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

IL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

ate.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
		All	
Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
,,	Macedonia ..	vessels	11,120
,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
,,	Malwa ..		10,953
Sep.	Rajputana* ..	will	16,568
,,	Mantua ..		10,946
,,	Naldera* ..		16,088
,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
,,	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
,,	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
,,	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
,,	Macedonia* ..		11,120
Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
,,	Maloja x ..	from	20,837
,,	Razmak ..		10,602
,,	Malwa * ..		10,953
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	Bombay	11,518
1929			
Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
,,	Mantua * ..	without	10,946
,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
,,	Ranpura ..	transhipment	16,601
,,	Morea * ..		10,953
,,	Razmak ..		10,602
Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
,,	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
Apr.	Ranpura ..		16,601
,,	Rawalpindi ..	Aden.	16,619
,,	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailin s are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits and China
15th ,,	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
17th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
3 th ,,	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1 th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Genoa Maru ..	6785	17 July	31 July
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@8 Aug.
Awa Maru ..	6028	4 Aug.	18 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 ,,
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16 Aug.	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 ,,
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Sept.	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	9 Aug.	27 Aug.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 ,,	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
1st Aug.	Ellora ..	East and South Africa
1st ,,	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
3rd ,,	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th ,,	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th ,,	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other..... Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street,
MADRAS.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI
SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents :—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among **INDIAN COMPANIES** at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Kanchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office :—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to :—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

'FORWARD'

Will Help Those Who Cannot Spend Much

For ADVERTISEMENT

SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH

Unique Opportunity Offered
For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

Apply at once to :—
THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD.,
19, British India Street, :: :: CALCUTTA.

The Better way

Don't trust to luck to find a tenant for your vacancies. A vacant house or room means lost rent revenue. The better way to fill vacancies is to send a For Rent Advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

"Bombay Chronicle" Advertisements have filled many vacancies quickly.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

WANTED—A B. A. with PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY or a B. Sc. strong in Mathematics for the Radhanpur High School. Apply at once with testimonials stating the minimum salary expected to the HEAD MASTER, Radhanpur High School, Radhanpur (via. Patan.) Selected candidate must be prepared to join his duty by the end of August 1928.

A 30837

WANTED—(1) Qualified HEAD CLERK ACCOUNTANT (knowing Marathi) having experience of work in Limited Company, (2) TRAVELLING INSPECTOR for Upcountry Branch Offices, in Bombay and Madras Presidencies, C. P. & Berars. Pay according to qualifications for both posts from Rs. 100 to 150/- p. m. Applicants will have to furnish securities. Apply upto 5th August 1928, enclosing copies of testimonials and references to Box No. 2169 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1073

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's course. Full particulars and Railway fare coupon on one anna stamp. Apply to GUJARAT TELEGRAPH CLASS, Baroda.

A R1065

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI

A R1071

WANTED—Hindu MATRIC FAILED full time GUJARATI ACCOUNT CLERK on Rs. 40 free lodging. One with three years' Bombay service and good hand-writing only need fully write. SECRETARY, Jivadaya Khata, Ghatkopar.

A R1076

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROSPECTUSES OF ENGINEERING, MEDICAL and VETERINARY AGRICULTURAL and FOREST. Institutions in India and Burma obtainable on payment from COMMERCIAL BOOK Co., (Dep. B. C.), LAHORE.

T R1080

PERSONAL.

THE patents of the undersigned are the assets of the Indian National Congress or the League of Nations. Darab Jagose.

T R1069

LOANS.

2500 Loan without interest for ten years. Initial Investment Rupees Six. Concession enlistment till 29th. July. Loan granting date fixed 31st. July. 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay, 2.

R1072

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

WEEK END UPPER CLASS EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING POONA SEASON.

COMMENCING from FRIDAY, the 3rd August, 1928, and during the ensuing Poona Racing Season, a Week-End Express train for 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants in 3rd class with Dining Saloon will be run between Bombay and Poona to the following Time Table:—

DOWN TRAIN.
(Fridays only).

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	dep.	18	30
Kalyan	„	19	21
Karjat	„	20	12
Lonavla	„	21	20
Kirkee	„	22	17
Poona	arr.	22	30

UP TRAIN.
(Sundays only).

		H.	M.
Poona	dep.	19	30
Kirkee	„	19	41
Lonavla	„	20	44
Karjat	„	21	41
Kalyan	„	22	35
Byculla	„	23	25
V. Terminus	arr.	23	40

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 28th July 1928.

30834

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

POONA RACES.

THREE SPECIAL TRAINS (one for FIRST, another for SECOND and a third for THIRD CLASS passengers) will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th August, 1st, 6th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 22nd, 29th September, 6th and 13th October, 1928, for Poona Races.

2. For full particulars see Poster Notice at Stations.

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag: Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

30804

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the following:—

Rails, double headed, 86 lbs. per yard, 2nd hand, 27 feet long each eq. 609.

ditto—26'-7-1|2" long each eq. 26.

ditto—23'-7-1|2" long each eq. 2.

ditto—cut pieces of different lengths in all measuring eq. 485'-5".

These are available at Ajni Stores Depot, Nagpur, and can be inspected at site on application to the Divisional Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Nagpur.

2. No printed form of tender will be issued, but the tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter. The envelopes enclosing the tender should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of Rails, double headed, 2nd hand."

3. The purchasers should make their own arrangements for weighing and loading the rails, and should pay Railway freight if the rails are to be transported from the place of sale by rail. No railway material certificate to enable booking at reduced rate will be given. The delivery of material will only be given on production of a receipt signed by the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, to show that the material has been paid for, the payment being in Cash or Currency Notes.

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Promissory Notes, should be deposited with, and sent direct to, the Cashier, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Bombay, as earnest money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders, and the Agent, on behalf of the Administration, reserves to himself the right to confiscate the deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to abide by his tender.

5. The tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

19th July, 1928.

30782

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2138 of 1926.

LAXMAN ZALBA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ESPERANCE, widow of Julian Domingo Kinny & ors. .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the fifteenth day of December, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1928, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 2330.50 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. A|3553, A|3550, New Survey No. 1|1300, Cadestral Survey No. 229 at Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement and premises consisting of a bungalow and a chawl with two wells, situate, lying and being at Hansaly near Sorab Mills, Dadar and are bounded, on the North by the land belonging to the Christian Church on the South by the land of one Chintaman Plumber, on the East and West by the land of Mr. Paul Miranda and Mr. Lobo and which premises are now under the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30828

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE NO. 9482 of the Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Jani Shankerlal Harilal, of Ahmedabad, has been LOST or MISLAID, any person having any claim on this share should inform the above Company, at its Registered Office Currimbhoy House, 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, within 1 month from to-day, in default a duplicate will be issued to the said owner.

LALLUBHAI RANCHHODDAS,
Bombay, dated 30th July, 1928.

R1079

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1929 of 1927.

GULABCHAND VARDHAJI & Co., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

TYABALLI LUKMANJI NAGREE ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 22nd day of June, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instant of the Plaintiffs, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following properties.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Bai Dayacore, widow of Ghellabhai Dhulabhdas is the Fazander, admeasuring 13 cathia about 754 square yards together with the buildings thereon, situate at Ripon Road, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Collector's Old No. 159-60, New No. 13667, New Survey No. 1|3559 and Cadestral Survey No. 1569, Byculla Division bearing Municipal E Ward No. 3852 (1) and 3852 (2), Street No. 39 and 1 bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Essaji Sullaimanji, on the West by the property of the said Esmailji Ebrahimji herein secondly described on the South by the property of Hussanally Mulla Hakimji and on the North by Ghellabhai Dulabhdas Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Harichand Rupchand is the Fazandari admeasuring five cathias with all buildings messuages and tenements standing thereon situate in Ghellabhai Dulabhdas Street at Ripon Road aforesaid in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. and Cadestral Survey No. 1569, Byculla Division, Municipal E Ward No. 3853, Street No. 40 and bounded as follows:—That is to say that, on or towards the East by the property of the said Esmailji Ebrahimji herein firstly described, on or towards the West by the property of Vulleji Currimally, on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Nowroji Kharas and on or towards the North by the said Ghellabhai Doolabhdas Street.

THIRDLY.—All those three pieces or parcels of Government pension tax land or ground now made into one with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in all two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 125, 125, 125, and 126, New Nos. 13630, A|13630, B|13630 and 13631-32, Old Survey Nos. 3|3561, 6|2561, 3-2|3561 and 1|3562 and Cadestral Survey No. 1576 Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under E Ward, Ward Nos. 3837(4), 3837 (3), 3837(4), Street Nos. 24(c), 24(d), 20(e) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hussainally Mulla Hakimji, on or towards the South by a private Road, on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhoy Contractor and on or towards the East by the Ripon Road aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 20th day of August, 1928, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1928.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.

30835

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DRAWING ROOM SUITES, ALMYRAHS, SIDE-BOARDS, DINING TABLES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Apollo Street, opposite Imperial Bank of India (where the kit has been removed for sale from Kalyan) valuable household dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, such as dining tables, side-boards, reclining sofas, mirror and panel-doors almyrahs, chest of drawers, blackwood round tables, silver show and book-cases, marble-top and writing tables, iron and wooden bedsteads, arm and without arm-chairs, drawing room suites, meat safes, wall-pictures, trunks, clock, rich carpets, tea-poys, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 12TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 123 of 1928 (Bhagubai vs. Chandubai and anr.) and pursuant to the consent Decree dated 18th June 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August next sell by Public Auction, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

All those two pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground formerly separate but now joint into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 12th Kamatipura Street, admeasuring about 125 sq. yards and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2004, 2005, Street Nos. 32, 34, 36, No. 4011|1012-1013 and New Survey Nos. 6619-66-20 and bounded on the East by the Property of Herra Roopa, on the West by the property of Mukuen Rawbie, on the North by the 12th Kamatipura Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
NORMA SHEARER
Supported by an all-star cast, including:—
LEW CODY AND MARY CARR
In the Glittering Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production in 6 Reels of Dazzling Beauty and Splendour:—
A SLAVE OF FASHION
Thrilling Drama of Luxury's Lure and Fashion's Follies!

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
Year's Greatest Dramatic Spectacle!
THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH
Featuring the Unforgettable Hero of "BEAU GESTE".
RONALD COLMAN
Supported by the Dazzling Hungarian
VILMA BANKY
Faithfully depicting the Struggles of a Courageous Band of Men who fought and suffered in the cause of Humanity and turned Desert Wastes into a Fertile Kingdom!

BANKING

Bank of Baroda L

Under the patronage of and largely ported by the Government of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Comp Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, sana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Pa Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dw Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C. (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad kari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., L
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., L Baroda.
R. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance f Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st Ja ary to 30th June and at 2 per cent from July to 31st December and on s over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangem No interest which does not come to R per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods terms which may be ascertained on plication.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on t to be arranged against approved sec ties.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of constituents the safe custody of Shares Securities and the collection of divide and interest thereon. It also underta the sale and purchase of Governm Paper and all description of Stock, moderate charges particulars of which m be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allow at 2 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNT
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted 4 per cent., by transfers from Savin Bank accounts subject to three month notice of withdrawal. Rules on applic tion.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorised and Subscribed
Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES.
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Kyrahi.

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NEW AMERICAN COTTON CROP

THE ACTUAL POSITION TO-DAY.

JULY SEES CHANGE FOR BETTER

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS

THE REASON OF RISE IN PRICES IN JUNE—WEATHER REPORTS AND PRIVATE ESTIMATES—THE ACREAGE IN STATES—SALE OF FERTILISERS.

(From Our Special Cotton Commissioner.)

Bombay, July 29.

As the 1927-28 season is nearing its end the cotton trade finds itself confronted by usual conflict of views on the subject of the yield of the growing crop. Each season has its individual characteristics, some of which are clearly marked, giving indication of tendency while others are full of irregular elements; but the general sentiment will not crystalize until late in autumn months when a reliable guess about the crop is possible. The guidance ordinarily furnished by the Department of agriculture before September has been found misleading and that of private authorities has many a time considerably missed the mark. The main reason of early information proving erroneous is to be found in the spotted condition of the crop and varying conditions in different parts of the belt. Some states have excellent prospects while others are not good. Some spots of some states report a brilliant outlook while others send poor reports.

LARGER ACREAGE.

The acreage in cotton this season throughout the cotton belt is generally larger than it was at this time a year ago and the circumstances such as planting of the seed and germination according to temperatures, weather conditions and rainfall have been such as to render it more than difficult to have any approximately correct idea about the increase of the acreage. Private reports from reliable quarters had prepared the cotton trade for a figure between 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. increase, one source put it as low as 2.1 per cent. whilst others gauged the position as high as 9 per cent. But this latter was considered to be extreme in view of considerable replanting due to unfavourable weather conditions and frequent heavy rains, particularly in the Central and Eastern belts. The report issued on the 8th inst. by the United States Department of Agriculture on the acreage of cotton under cultivation upto July 1st indicated an increase of 11.4 per cent. on the area planted last year, the total being returned at 46,695,000 acres against 41,905,000 acres last year, 48,730,000 acres in 1926 and 48,090,000 acres in 1925. The report stated that 160,000 acres are under cultivation in lower California, but these are not included in the total. The State details showed that the increase in acreage was general—the expansion ranged from 1,516,000 acres in Texas down to 19,000 acres in Virginia and 14,000 acres in New Merico. Increase in area in other States include Oklahoma with 712,000 acres, Arkansas 471,000, Georgia 455,000, Mississippi 375,000, Louisiana 301,000, Alabama 257,000, Tennessee 148,000, South Carolina 123,000, and North Carolina 122,000 acres.

The following table gives details of acreage by states with comparisions for the past four seasons (thousands omitted):—

	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
Virginia	84	65	95	101
North Carolina	1,871	1,749	2,015	2,037
South Carolina	2,577	2,454	2,716	2,708
Georgia	3,956	3,501	4,025	3,662
Florida	100	67	108	103
Missouri	390	305	472	542
Tennessee	1,133	985	1,178	1,191
Alabama	3,471	3,214	3,699	3,539
Mississippi	3,783	3,408	3,809	3,501
Louisiana	1,886	1,585	2,019	1,903
Texas	18,366	16,850	19,140	19,139
Oklahoma	4,899	4,187	5,083	5,320
Arkansas	3,613	3,142	3,867	3,814
New Mexico	114	100	125	138
Arizona	200	140	168	162
California	223	130	167	171
Other States	29	23	44	59
Total	46,695	41,905	48,730	48,090

REASONS FOR INCREASE.

It is easy to find out the reasons of such a large increase in the acreage planted. Instead of extremely low prices in 1927, market prices in 1928 have ruled at such a high level as to furnish enough incentive to increase acreage. Middling upland spot cotton on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange on Jan. 1st, 1927, was 12.80c, on Feb. 1st it was 13.65c; on March 1st, 11.85c; on April 1st, 14.40c; and on May 1st 15.45c. On the other hand in 1928 spot prices on January 1st was 19.55c; on Feb. 1st 17.75c; on March 1st 18.95c; on April 1st 19.9,c; and on May 1s 22.20c. Thus it is seen cotton prices this year were 5 to 8 cents per lb. higher than a year ago and hence offered a very strong inducement to enlarge area and to add to plant fertility by extensive use of fertilizers, sales of which are estimated at 5,090,671 tons this year, 3,959,381 tons last year and 4,657,279 tons in the year before the last.

CROP PROSPECTS.

As to the prospects of crop, everything depends upon weather conditions. As it unfortunately happens there had been offsetting, disadvantages and drawbacks this year, which operated to cut down planted area to some extent and in making allowance for this loss, most of the private reports failed to get an approximate idea. If the reader will take pains to examine the various weather reports which appeared in these columns he will find that the complaint was everywhere the same and comprised in the simple words "too Wet" and "too Cold." At the same time temperatures had been much below the normal, month after month, everywhere except the West Texas area. As a consequence of the excessive rains during June, the crop condition was considered poor and the following private estimates supported this idea.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. estimated the condition at 67.6 per cent.

Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co. estimated condition at 68.7 per cent.

Messrs. Macfadden Bros. estimated condition of 66.9 per cent. indicating a crop of 13,400,000 Bales.

Messrs. Giles estimated condition 68.3 per cent. indicating a crop of 12,900,000 Bales.

The Southern Cotton Co. estimated condition at 64.7 per cent.

Messrs. James F. Bennet and Co. estimated condition 67.9 per cent. indicating a crop of 12,638,000 Bales.

The Daily News Record estimated condition 64.1 per cent. indicating a crop of 12,528,000 Bales.

The Japan Cotton Trading Co., estimated condition 67 per cent. indicating a crop of 12,619,000 Bales.

CHANGE FOR BETTER.

Since the beginning of the present month a change for better came in and shortly private reports will be issued showing this improvement in terms of Bales. For a comparative study we give below a few of these private estimates issued last year showing condition and crop on the 1st day of August and September 1927:—

	Condition.		Crop in thousand.	
	1st Aug.	1st Sept.	1st Aust.	1st Sept.
Clement Curtis and Co.	79.4		14,418 Bls.	13,253
Commercial Appeal	72.9	60.9	14,896, Bls.	13,813
Fossicks Bureau	73.5	61.2	15,025 Bls.	13,842
Messrs. Giles	73.4	60.1	14,525, Bls.	13,500
Watkins Bureau	74.1	58.7	14,500 Bls.	12,900
Proctor & Gamble	72.8	60.2	15,000 Bls.	13,600
Daily News Record	70.1	..	14,176 Bls.	13,431
Japan Cotton Co.	73.0	57.7	14,578 Bls.	11,745
Southern Cotton Co.	70.7	55.7	13,980 Bls.	12,038
U. S. Government	69.5	56.1	13,492 Bls.	12,692
MacFadden	73.7	56.7	14,810	12,870
J. W. Jay and Co.	74.7	61.4	——	14,007
A. Norden	71.6	—	——	——

It will be understood that the foregoing figures relate merely to the indicated crop on the 1st day of August and September. August is a very important month in the making of the crop. The possibility of injury from the boll weevil always looms large. There appears to be no question, however, that hot dry weather is unfavourable to the weevil development and if weather of that kind, so earnestly desired now, should come, the activities of the weevil would no doubt be reduced. The state of maturity of the crop is an important factor. At this stage it should not be forgotten that the big shrinkage in the size of the crop last year was not due alone to the reduction in acreage or in acreage picked. It was due in equal degree to a decrease in the yield per acre. As against 181.9 lbs. per acre, the product in 1926, the yield in 1927 dropped to only 154.5 lbs. per acre. The reduction in the size of the crop was 5,026,901 bales and of this 2,528,046 bales was due to the decrease in acreage and 2,498,855 bales resulted from the falling off in the yield per acre owing to unfavourable weather conditions during the maturity of the crop.

NEW YORK AND LILERPOOL COTTON MARKET

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.10—.10
Scinde, Fine	8.35—.10
Scinde, Superfine	86.60—.10
Bengal, Good	7.85—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.10—.10
Bengal, Fine	8.35—.10
Oomra, Good	8.40—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.70—.10
Oomra, Fine	9.00—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.55—.10
Broach, Fine	9.80—.10
Broach, Superfine	10.05—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

July	18.51—.09
August	18.51—.09
September	18.86—.09
October	19.01—.09
November	19.01—.09
December	19.14—.09
January	19.10—.09
February	19.10—.09
March	19.19—.09
April	19.19—.09
May	19.24—.09
June	19.24—.09
July	19.24—.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.50—.20

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 28.

October	20.86 plus .05
December	20.66 plus .04
January	20.60 plus .07
March	20.55 plus .06
May	20.45 plus .05
Middling Spot	21.10 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 28.

October	20.31 plus .09
January	20.25 plus .08
Middling Spot	21.01 plus .09

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 28.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

	Opening	Closing
July	11.08	11.09—.09
August		11.00—.09
September		10.96—.09
October	10.88	10.89—.09
November		10.79—.09
December		10.79—.09
January	10.78	10.79—.09
February		10.78—.09
March	10.78	10.79—.09
April		10.78—.10
May	10.78	10.78—.10
June		10.75—.10
July		10.72—.10
Middling Spot		11.59—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 28.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment quoted £9-3-9

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £17-12-6

Rapeseed Toria, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £18-17-6

LINSEED.

London, July 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, July-Aug. shipment nominal £17-15-9

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment sellers £17-17-6

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £15-13-9

Linseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment nominal £18-6-3

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 28.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt. Aug. delivery sellers 27 7 1-2

Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt. Sept.-Dec. delivery sellers 27 10 1-2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot Closed

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 28.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes, August shipment sellers 47-6

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes Aug. shipment sellers 47

Wheat, South Australian, Afloat sellers 47

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, July-Aug. shipment nominal 47

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25, C and F Calcutta

Jan.-March per cwt. Sellers 12 9 3-4

Oct.-Dec. per cwt. Sellers 12 11 1-4

C and F Bombay,

Oct.-Dec. per cwt, Sellers 12 10 1-4

C and F Karachi,

Oct.-Dec. per cwt, Sellers 12-11

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb. Spot Sellers 0 9 5|16

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 28.

Silver—China Sold, Business small. Markket quiet.

Spot	27 3/8
Forward	27 3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London July 28.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1-2

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 3-4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 28.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3-16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 3-8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 28.

T T Berlin on London unquoted	
T T Amsterdam on London unquoted	
T T Brussels on London 34.91	
T T Madrid on London 29.51	
T T Milan on London unquoted	
T T Berne on London 25.23	
T T Paris on London 124.07	
T T London on Prague 163.87	

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 28.

Demand Bills 485.37

London, July 28.

London, July 28.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 28.

Wheat	2,584	cwts.
Linseed	2,566	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	22	,,
Gingellyseeds	242	,,
Groundnuts	4,621	,,
Castorseed	4,156	,,
Rice	63,788	,,
Myrabollams	791	,,
Cottonseed	1,420	,,
Mowraseed	141	,,
Gram	248	,,
Joowar	5,493	,,
Barley	429	,,
Bajree	870	,,
Coal	326	tons

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

SILVER.

ciation Ltd.)

London Ready	27/8 0 0
London Forward	27 8 0
American Cent	62 2 0
China Opening	2 8 9
China Closing	2 8 6
Ready	62 8 0

	Op.	H.	L.	Now
Sawan	62/7	62/8	62/5	62/6
Tejimundi	0/7/0			
2 Sawan	62/7/6	62/8/6	62/5/6	62/6/6
Tejimundi	1/3.			

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China bought heavily. Continent sold. Closed with buyers at the rate. No sellers except at 1/16 above the quotation. Undertone steady.

GOLD.

Ready	21 7 6
1 Sawan	21 7 6
2 Sawan	21 8 0
National City	21 9 0
N. Manordas	21 8 6
N. Motilal	21 7 6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 28.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London—

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8.

Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.

Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.

Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.

New York—

B. C. T. T. 277-1|2.

Banks Selling T. T. 277.

Banks Buying T. T. 276.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 272.

Paris—

Banks Selling D.D. 922.

Banks Buying D. D. 934.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

Japan—

Banks Selling T T 125-1/4.

Banks Buying 60 Days 122-1/4.

Hongkong—

Banks Selling D. D. 139 1/4.

Shanghai—

Banks Selling D. D. 182-3/4.

Singapore—

Banks Selling D. D. 155-3/4.

Java—

Banks Selling D D 90-1/4.

CROSS RATES:—

New York/London 4.85-3/4 27th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/8-7/16 28th inst.

London/Japan 1/10-11/32 27th inst.

London/Paris 124.10 27th inst.

London/Belgium 34.90 27th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.22-1/2 27th inst.

London/Italy 92.80 27th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11 27th inst.; £4-4-11-1/2 26th inst.

Silver London Ready 27-1/2 27th inst.; 27-7/16 26th inst.

Silver London Forward 27-1/2 27th inst.; 27-3/8 26th inst.

Silver New York Ready 60 27th inst.; 60-1/8 26th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-7/32 per cent. 27th inst.; 4-1/8 per cent. 26th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-3/8 per cent. 27th inst.; 4-5/16 26th inst.

Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent.; 3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.; 6 Mos. 3 1/2 per cent.; 12 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

CO-OPERATIVE NON-CREDIT ACTIVITIES IN WEST KHANDESH.

A meeting of the representatives of 31 rural societies dealing with the Dhulia Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was held in the Bank's office on the 25th instant in order to consider the desirability of undertaking purchase and sale business on co-operative basis and to consider the draft byelaws prepared for such an organization. Mr. V. V. Garud, Chairman of the West Khandesh Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute, briefly explained the object of that day's meeting and proposed the name of Mr. M. C. Kelkar, a leading co-operator of Khandesh, for the Chair.

Mr. R. W. Patwardhan, Assistant Registrar of this Division briefly narrated the benefits of the proposed undertaking which was, in his opinion, a further and necessary step in the movement. He traced the history of the scheme, to discuss which that day's meeting was convened. The Senior Inspector of the Bank then read the draft byelaws of the proposed purchase and sale Union and explained some of the very important clauses therein. A general discussion ensued in which representatives of many societies took part.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bank, explained the desirability of starting such an activity on a larger scale as it was found from experience that smaller organisations, in view of the smallness of their business, were not able to engage efficient and well paid staff upon whom depends much of the success of such concerns.

It was then unanimously decided to start a Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union for the West Khandesh District and to restrict the membership only to the registered Co-operative Societies in the District. The draft byelaws were approved and it was decided to forward the papers of the proposed Union for registration at as early a date as possible.

The Chairman exhorted the representatives of the societies to prevail upon every society in the District to be a member of the Union by subscribing as many shares as they could.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, July 28.

S.S. Vasna, Captain MacLean, from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 29.

S.S. Axenfels, Captain Goose, for Hamburg via Karachi.

S.S. Nizam, Captain Smith, for Java.

S.S. Jaladuta, Captain Baker, for Rangoon.

LOADING.

S.S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Axenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Axenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general and sarre bottom cargo.

S.S. Nizam:—The T. M. Company's steamer Nizam, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jaladuta, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 28

S.S. Croxteth Hall, Agents J. F. Co.

From Hull:—

190 bundles alum, 752 bundles and 87 bars steel; 10 cases glass; 712 bundles steel bars; 10 cases cycles unbuilt; 60 bags iron shot; 2713 kgs. 618 drums and 361 cases paint, 139 loose angles; 112 loose flats, 80 loose joints; 400 drums disinfectant fluid; 100 kgs. disinfectant powder, 120 cases metal polish, 25 cases dry distemper; 10 cases varnish; 51 cases oil varnish; 338 cases colour; 440 drums oil linseed; 90 drums turps subst; 125 drums wood preservative; 45 loose plates; 13 casks whiting.

From Middlesbrough:—

22 bundles and 4 crates expanded metal; 100 double bags glue; 16 loose m. s. angles; 16 loose m. s. joints; 250 bundles j. c. sheets; 352 bundles steel sheets; 39 loose joints; 64 loose girder bars; 8 cases clips bolts and nuts.

From Dunkirk:—

6 cases motor car accessories; 495 bundles mild steel rods; 577 bundles mild steel joints; 796 bundles mild steel round bars; 432 bundles mild steel angles; 206 bundles steel flat bars; 163 bundles spring steel.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 28.

S.S. Circassia for Liverpool: 6,600 cwt. groundnut oil cake, N. V. Velmohamed; 6,600 cwt. linseed oil cake, N. V. Velmohamed; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake, J. Varmanand and Co.; 200 bundles deer horns, Jamalmohamed Rahimtoola.

S.S. City of Hongkong for Liverpool: 107 cwt. gh. kundi seed, V. Dayall; 30 bales Indian wool raw, The Bombay Company Ltd.

S.S. Macedonia for London: 500 cwt. gh. groundnuts, Rajan Meherlly and Sons.

S.S. Stanley for New York: 114 bags gum arabic, Narsi Mulji and Co.; 13 bundles capsumves, E. Verjee and Co.; 300 cases Indian condiments, Owen and Okell; 79 bags gum teyacanth Esmail Virji and Co.; 14 cases gum tregacanth, H. A. N. and S. A. Shirazi and Co.

S.S. Axenfels for Hamburg: 14 bags gum tragacanth, E. Virji and Co.

S.S. Crocover for Venice: 110 bales Indian cotton raw, A. Abdulrehman and Co.

S.S. Cracovia for Trieste: 4000 cwt. gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Malta: 5 cases Indian condiments, D. D. Framjee and Co.

For Bayrouth: 3 bales city cotton piece goods, Ismail A. H. Mossa Ltd.

S.S. Genoamaru for Osaka: 2 bundles Indian cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.

REDATING RETURN TICKETS

RULE WITHDRAWN

Hitherto many cases of week-end return ticket holders being charged fare and penalty for omitting to have the 2nd journey portion of their tickets redated, the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association had forwarded several complaints pressing the passengers' claim for refund. The public will be glad to know that the G. I. P. Railway Administration has kindly withdrawn the said rule. Therefore, hereafter, submission of tickets at the starting station on the return journey, will not be necessary.

Bangalore.—Newspapers give prominence to the report that one object of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's visit to Mysore was to reach a settlement on outstanding questions relating to Bangalore military station, namely the location of practice shooting ranges and the water supply, which have been engaging the Mysore Government's attention.—A. P.

PRELUDE TO BIGGER GAME?

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL SURPRISES

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL AS GOOD AS DEAD

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 27.

The present session of the Bombay Legislatve Council, indeed, seems to be a session of a series of pleasant surprises. Almost every day, some honourable Government Member is springing some sort of surprise on the House. Whether this unprecedented attitude on the part of Government is an indication of a changed mentality or whether it is a prelude to a bigger game which Government want to play is still a problem which many a non-official members has not yet been able to solve.

The first surprise was sprung on the House by the Revenue Member on the very first day of the session by making an announcement that Government did not want to proceed with the Land Revenue Bill during this session. This was immediately followed by another surprise for which Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister for Local Self-Government made himself responsible. After only a mild debate, he made a sporting gesture by withdrawing the Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925. It was not altogether unlikely that he had he pressed his Bill to the vote of the House, it would have been possibly carried. From the manner he dealt with the Bill, anybody could see that he was not at all serious about it.

THAT CONDEMNED BILL.

A still greater and, indeed, much happier surprise was sprung on the House by the new Minister for Excise, Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, by withdawing his motion to refer the Indian Registration Bill to a select committee. This Bill, as everybody knows, has been on the agenda of the Council for a considerable length of time. Every time it is sought to be pushed through the Council, it has met with the stubborn opposition from the non-official members. The main object of this Bill is the introduction of the photo-copying system for the purposes of registration of documents. This new system of copying the valuable documents that come in for registration, has all along been ruthlessly condemned by responsible public opinion in this Presidency. The main objections against this system are that the copies of documents that are turned out by this system, are not as durable as the hand-written copies and that this system is likely to throw a number of sub-registrars out of their employment. The Bill has been brought before the Council at the instance of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, Director of Land Records, who, it seems, has made it his life's ambition to get this measure passed into a law. Last time when the Bill came up before the House for consideration, its first reading was carried on the understanding that before its second stage could be reached, it had to be published in several vernaculars for the purposes of eliciting public opinion upon it. That public opinion which the Council invited is now available and it is entirely against the passing of this Bill. A majority of Local Bodies have expressed their frank disapproval of the provisions of the Bill. The motion of Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was stoutly opposed by every speaker from the Opposition benches. Mr. Anderson while defending the Bill, made his position worse by calling the Local Bodies whose opinions did not favour his plans, "puppets and mummies". The Honourable Member soon found that in a weak moment he had cut the ground from under his feet. The inevitable consequence of his effrontery was that the Minister in charge had to withdraw his motion. Even though the Bill has been kept in abeyance technically, there should be no doubt that for all practical purposes, it is as good as withdrawn as nobody except Mr. Anderson has got any anxiety for its passage.

SIR CHUNILAL'S RETREAT.

By far the greatest and the happiest surprise of the session and a surprise for which none was prepared, was sprung on the Council by Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member of the Government. The history of the Small Holdings Bill is now widely known to the people of this Presidency. Like Mr. Anderson, even Sir Chunilal seems to have made it the greatest ambition of his career to get the Small Holdings Bill passed into Law. He has strenuously toiled for this Bill for the last several years. The vast amount of material and informtaion that he has collected in connection with this Bill, are proofs unchallengeable [illegible] remarkable sincerity of the ma[illegible]

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

When the Small Holdings Bill first came before the Council in the October session last year, very few people could then have any idea about the far-reaching effects of a drastic legislation of that kind. It was a new experiment for remoulding the economic life of a society and verily, most of the members of the Council were carried away by the glamour of this novel experiment. The first reading of the Bill evoked only a lukewarm controversy. The general consensus of opnion then was that the Bill embodied a very healthy and wholesome principle. The Finance Member gave an undertaking that he would allow even amendments of principle in the Select Committee as well as during the second reading and thus succeeded in getting the first reading carried. As time went on, people began to give serious thought to the principle and provisions of this Bill and gradually an opinion began to be formed that the Bill as it stood, was highly detrimental to the interests of poor peasants all over the Presidency. During the last six months, public opinion in this Presidency that counts in matters agricultural, has expressed itself emphatically against the passing of this Bill into law. The general belief among agriculturists which has now found sufficient expression in thousand and one petitions that are addressed to the Government and the Finance Member, is that the Bill is fraught with innumerable difficulties and dangers. People apprehend that the Bill, if it is passed into Law, will dispossess myriads of poor peasants of what little holdings of land they are in possession of to-day, thus causing a wide-spread unemployment among masses. Their another anxiety is that it will immensely increase absentee landlordism which has always proved the bane of agricultural progress.

It was inconceivable in the very nature of things that Sir Chunilal would ever have been able to carry this measure in the Council. Even a full year would not have sufficed to dispose of all the 1,500 amendments which were tabled on the Bill by the non-official members. Even though in the heart of his heart he knew it more than anybody else that it was impossible for him to carry this measure, the clever Finance Member, had not given the least wind to his thoughts till the very last moment of his dramatic announcement.

SOME RUMOURS.

Sir Chunilal Mehta's last-minute decision not to proceed with the Bill for which he had made elaborate preparations, has been the subject for all manner of speculation. The considerations that prevailed upon him to sacrifice his cherished ambition are sill problematical. The plea of publication of translations put forward by the Finance Member is, to say the least of it, not at all coovincing. There was no difficulty in publishing the translations in time. In certain quarters, attempts are being made to spread the rumour that he has been induced to take the decision he has now done, with a view to strengthen Government's position in respect of more important issues which are coming before the Council. A moment's examination of the situation will show that this rumour is absolutely unfounded. No amount of concession or cajolery from the Government is likely to seduce the non-official members from the path of their duty. Whatever reasons Sir Chunilal and the Government may adduce for the fate of the Bill, the fact will always remain that the Bill has been postponed for the one and simple reason that had it been pressed to the vote of the House it would have been thrown out by an overwhelming majority. Sir Chunilal knew this and that is why he made the grace of inevitability. Technically, the Bill has been postponed but in effect it is bare truth to say that it has been relegated to the limbo of oblivion.

INTERPELLATIONS

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

In the Bombay Legislative Council the following questions were asked and answered on Thursday:—

Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the duties of Mr. Duggan in the Bombay Back Bay Reclamation;

(b) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Framji and Duggan were transferred from Public Works Department to the Development Department to reduce the establishment charges;

(c) if the reply to (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons for continuing them when there is not sufficient work?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a) Mr. Duggan is in charge of and controls all operations in the Reclamation Branch not falling within the province of the Deputy Chief Engineer, Dredging Section. The work of reclamation done by dry filling and all operations connected therewith including the works at the Kandivli quarries and at Bombay are in his charge. Mr. Duggan's duties also include the maintenance of and repairs to rolling stock, plant and machinery and all existing works like the sea wall, Marine Lines-Colaba Railway, the buildings at Back Bay House and the cooly lines.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

1, Mr. Syed Munawar: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have any authoritative and up-to-date record relating to the conditions of cottage industries in the presidency;

(b) if so, the names of the industries;

(c) whether any State aid is given to any of the industries.

(d) their progress;

(e) how many are employed therein;

(f) whether any industrial survey has so far been made, and if so, when and with what results?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai. (a) No up-to-date record relating to the conditions of the various cottage industries in the Bombay Presidency is available except for hand-weaving, dyeing and calico-printing which are usually mentioned in the Annual reports of the Department of Industries.

(b) and (c) The accompanying statement gives the information required. (The statement was supplied to the member).

(c) Yes.

(d) In the absence of a complete industrial survey it is not possible to furnish the information required.

(f) A partial industrial survey of this Presidency is being made.

C. P. POLITICS

SEPARATION OF BERAR

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 25.

"A lull before the coming storm". That is now one can describe the political situation in the Central Provinces at present. All eyes are now turned to the forthcoming Legislative Council and the fate of the present Ministery is hanging in the balance. What would the members do when the Government brings forward a motion to form a committee to Co-operate with the Simon Commission? This question is still agitating the minds of the public. Will the members rise equal to the occasion and prevent the formation of the proposed committee?

Mr. Pathak's resolution regarding the dissolution of the present ministry was disallowed owing to its defective wording. However, he has given a fresh notice and it is expected that it will now be admitted. However, what fate awaits it in the Council none can forecast with any degree of certainty.

SEPARATION OF BERAR.

Mr. K. P. Pande, M.L.C. has given notice of a resolution which he intends to move in the forthcoming meeting of the C. P. Legislative Council recommending to His Excellency the Governor in Council to move the proper authorities to break up the C.P. and Berar and reconstitute them into separate provinces on the basis of language, homogeneity, culture, tradition and natural resources.

At a public meeting held at Jubbulpore lately, a Committee was formed to start propaganda for the separation of the Hindi districts from the Marathi C. P. and Berar. It was resolved to form committees throughout the district and to make organized efforts for the success of the scheme.

Calcutta, July 28.—After a keen debate lasting several hours the Corporation last night decided to keep pending for the present the appointment of a Deputy Executive Officer a question over which much party feeling has been exhibited.—A. P.

OUTRAGE ON EGYPT

PRESS COMMENTS

The "Tej" of Delhi thinks that "by this disregard of consequences, the Egyptian king has injured himself and struck at the root of his Government. The result would be that popular anger which had hitherto been directed against Britain will now extend to the British puppet King Fuad and eventually autocracy in the country will end."

THE "REAL CRIME."

Recalling British actions in Egypt from the beginning of the war to the issue of the Royal decree disolving Parliament the "Bande Mataram" of Lahore says:—

"All this has happened not because parliamentary government has failed in Egypt nor because some Mussolini like autocrat has come into power but because whatever Nationalist forms a ministry, Britain comes in the way at bottom the cause is simply this that for the purpose of defending India Britain must occupy the route from Europe to India. Egypt's real crime is only that she is situated on this route."

"AUTOCRATIC ACTION."

The "Akali" of Lahore says: "This autocratic action of the Government will be looked upon with contempt by the world and liberty loving people of every country will condemn it. If the Egyptian nation is obliged to undertake some strong and effective action against this autocracy then the entire responsibility will be on the Egyptian King and the British Government."

THE WEATHER

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN GUJARAT

POONA, July 29.

Yesterday's depression over East Central India has filled up after causing extensive rain in Gujarat and Rajputana. The monsoon has been normally active on the west coast. Rainfall has been near[illegible] general in lower Burma, Central India, west Gujarat, Rajputana, east Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, United Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, West Berar, Rajputana west, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras catst north. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Central Provnces, east Punjab Hills and Madras south-east.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches, Myitkyina three-quarters, Rangoon and Diamond Island a half, Cherrapunji three, Dibrugarh and Chittagong one and a half, Barisal and Jalpaiguri a half, Saugor one and a half, Mussoorree three-quarters, Neemuch a half, Cawnpore and Jhansi a quarter, Mount Abu five, Ajmer and Deesa one and a half, Jaipur, Bhuj and Ahmedabad one, Kotah three-quarters, Marmagao, Karwar and Mangalore one, Bangalore and Cochin three-quarters, Belgaum, Mercara and Calingapatam a half, Malegaon and Poona a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease in Rajputana and increase in Assam, North Bengal and extension in Bihar and United Provinces.—A. P.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BENGAL

INCREASE OF RAIN LIKELY IN GUJARAT

POONA, July 28.

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Saturday, the 28th instant, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

Yesterday's depression over the east Central Provinces has again caused heavy rain in west Central Provinces and west Central India with an extension into the neighbouring districts of Rajputana. It has weakened since yesterday and now lies over east Central India. The monsoon continues active in Bengal and has strengthened in the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain in the west Central Provinces, an increase in Gujajrat and an extension in west Rajputana and into Sind.

Burma.—There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma; Kyaukpyu has had 2.8in., Myitkyina 1.8in., Rangoon 1.7in., Tavoy 0.7in. and Akyab 0.7in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

North-east India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and Bihar, and local in Assam, Orissa and Chota NNagpur; Chittagong has had 4.0in., Cherrapunji 2.0in., Tezpur 1.0in., Narayanganj 0.9in., Darjiling 1.1in., Dibrugarh 0.7in., Saugor Island 0.8in., Ranchi 0.4in., Naya Dumka 0.5in. and Cuttack 0.4in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Central India and the Central Provinces West, locally in the United Provinces East, Berar and the Central Provinces East and at a few stations in the United Provinces West, Fatehmarhi has had 9.5in., Hoshangabad 5.7in., Saugor 4.5in., Neemuch 3.5in., Jhansi 3.0in., Jubbulpore 1.3in., Allahabad 1.0in., Indore 1.1in., Seoni 1.1in., Sutna 0.7in. and Amraoti 0.8in. Skies are overeast in the north and west of the Central Provinces, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in parts of the Central Provinces West and Central India West. Maximum temperature was below normal in Central India West and the Central Provinces.

North-West India.—There has been nearly general rain in Rajputana East, and local rain in Rajputana West and Gujarat, with a few falls in the Punjab East and North and the North-West Frontier Province; Udaipur has had 1.3in., Kotah 2.2in., Jodhpur 1.0in., Ajmer 0.8in., Mount Abu 3.3in., Cherat 0.3in., Deesa 0.5in. and Surat 0.6in. Skies are heavily clouded in Gujarat and Rajputana, moderately clouded in the extreme east of the Punjab, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in south Rajputana, and in defect in Sind and the north Punjab. Maximum temperature was below normal in Rajputana East, and the minimum in Kashmir. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 109 deg. at Dalbandin, Mirjawa and Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan and Malabar, and locally in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, while a few falls have occurred in Mysore; Karwar has had 2.8in., Belgaum 2.7in., Marmagao 2.0in., and Calicut, Chitaldrug, Mangalore and Cochin 0.3in. each. Skies are heavily clouded generally. Humidity is in defect along the north Coromandel coast. Maximum temperature was below normal in Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN KONKAN

Bombay, July 28.

General Remarks.—Yesterday's depression over the east Central Provinces has again caused heavy rain in the west Central Provinces and west Central India with an extension into the neighbouring districts of Rajputana. It has weakened since yesterday and now lies over east Central India. The monsoon has strengthened in the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana East, Central India, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces East, Rajputana West, Berar, the Central Provinces East, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North Mysore. Skies are clear in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, and heavily clouded generally elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in south Rajputana and west Central India, and drier over the north Punjab, Upper Sind and the north Coromandal Coast. Temperatures were below normal in west Central India, most of the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 109 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—A decrease in the west Central Provinces, an increase in Gujarat, and an extension in west Rajputana and into Sind.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 28.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 28-7-28, Colaba Point 4.39; Fort 0.28; J. J. Hospital 0.26.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 58.90; Fort 71.87; J. J. Hospital 56.65.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 48.80; Fort 57.49; J. J. Hospital 47.08.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 35.99; Fort 51.50; J. J. Hospital 44.47.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 28th July, 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at a.m. 29.735 inches (.050 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .661 inches (.032 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .014

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.7 degrees (1.3 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 24 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours at 324 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 46 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours, 0.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the month, 30.29 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 58.01 inches.

Weather remarks—Squally.

FOR AGES OF MAN AFTER FFTY.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON GROWING OLD

Lord Birkenhead, speaking at the dinner given by the Japanese Society to the Waseda University Athletic team at the Criterion Restaurant, London, in a reference to ancestor worship, said: "I am fast reaching an age when I become more and more inclined to encourage the worship of the old by the young. In our modern English world that is not a fashionable cult, but my birthday is to-morrow, and in three years I shall unfortunately—if I live—have attained the age of sixty.

"Well, anybody who is travelling so swiftly along the road of life becomes more and more indulgent of the worship of ancestors. At present, while you are sixty, you still retain a certain degree of affectionate relationship with those who follow you. When you are seventy you become rather a bore; when you are eighty you are pointed to as an interesting relic; and when you reach ninety you are wheeled about. (Laughter.)

"I have wondered if there is anything in this rejuvenating idea. I have thought of this matter deeply, and I cannot see that a man of one hundred and fifty would be any particular addition to the home. There would be a promising youngster of eighty or ninety about the house, and he might think he was entitled to come into his own." (Laughter.)

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TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has pletely eradicating all symptams of given utmost satisfaction in impotency.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, August 2.

Mr. K. H. Vakil's paper on "Architecture in Western India" before the Bombay Architectural Association, Physics Class Room, Royal Institute of Science, 6-45 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 27th instant and is due to arrive here on the 9th August via Penang and Colombo.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "——" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 1st proximo.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the following papers will be read:—(1) "The Festivities in honour of Siva in the Month of Chaitra", and (2) "The Witches of Orissa", by Mr. Satindra Narayan Roy.

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF LOKMANYA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youths' League a public meeting of the youths will be held on August 1, to celebrate the death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak. Place and time will be announced later.

JOINT MILL STRIKE COMMITTEE.

The Joint Mill Strike Committee, Bombay has received the following amounts for the relief of the workers in Bombay from the Ahmedabad mill-workers:—Already acknowledged, Rs. 1,835-7-0; Mr. Isakahbhai Dinmahomed, Ahmedabad, Rs. 205; Mr. Munshi Manzaralli Pirmahomed, Chali Railway Pura, Ahmedabad, Rs. 37; Bharatkhand Cotton Mills (Through Mr. Harising Pratapsing, Railway Pura), Rs. 155. Total Rs. 2,232-7-0. Just received a Cheque from Messrs. Mahindrikar Brothers, Bombay for Rs. 101|- being the contribution for Relief of the strikers.

PORT TRUST DOCKS STAFF UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union Union will be held to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. at the Indian Seamen's Hall, Keshavji Building, Carnac Bunder.

MOUNT CARMEL'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

On Sunday, (22nd instant), the St. Aloysius School Hall was packed up mostly by non-parishioners to witness the presentation of an address given to Rev C. A. D'Abreo in the name of the parishioners of Mount Carmel's Church. The address dilated nothing in special except that during Rev. Father Abreo's regime he succeeded in acquiring the adjacent land for the Church which his predecessors in office had not been fortunate to do so.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

A meeting of the subscribers of the Mayor's Relief Fund was held on Saturday noon in the Corporation Hall, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding. The Committee resolved to open one more center at Madanpura for the relief of the children. In regard to the advisability of opening centers at Sion and Dharavi they requested Dr. Nerurker to visit the places and report on the matter.

DONATIONS.

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 41,475 already announced have been promised towards the Fund:—Previously announced Rs. 441,475; Mr. Abubakar A. R. Begmahomed Rs. 501; Seth Ramdas Lakhmidas in loving memory of his wife Goolbai Rs. 201; Dr. and Mrs. Jivraj N. Mehta Rs. 100; Dr. Goolam Hussain V. Patel Rs. 51; Total Rs. 42,328.

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURE

The third lecture in the above series on "Religion and Philosophy, including Literature and Science" will be delivered to-day (Monday) at 7 p. m. (S. T.) at St. Xavier's College, Indian Research Institute. The lecture as usual will be illustrated with slides.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ANNUAL CONVOCATION

The Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday, the 21st August.

Cawnpore.—The police have arrested one Bloemfontein, July 28.—New Zealand Rugby Team beat Orange Free State by fifteen points to eleven.—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

PARSI GYM. TROUNCE KILLICK NIXON C. C.

DAY OF UNINTERESTING MATCHES.

Although the weather was fine and the wicket perfect, Saturday's cricket fixtures were markedly uninteresting, and hardly productive of brilliant performances.

The Parsi Gymkhana added one more victory to their pile of successes by defeating the Killick Nixon C. C. by 4 wickets and 81 runs. N. D. Marshall's prolific score of 77 which included 15 four's was the feature of the match. The Gymkhana declared when they were 5 down for 156. The visitors were hardly a match to their powerful opponents and were cheaply dismissed for 75 runs.

Scores:—

Parsee Gymkhana "A"—J. R. Mullan 1, J. H. Madon 4, F. Taraporewalla 26, S. H. M. Colah 2, N. D. Marshall 77, H. J. Engineer 38, Spence (not out) 2, Extras 6, Total (for 6 wickets) 156.

Bowling:—W. Fernandez 3 for 59, Pilgaokar 2 for 49.

Killick Nixon C. C.:—We Fernandez 15, R. Lazarus, 0, S. Pilgaokar 2, H. F. Milne 0, J. G. Milne (not out) 34, C. Cyne 5, Nusserwanji 7, J. Fernandez 1, G. Panekar 3, H. Knight 3, Colaco 0, Total 75.

Bowling:—Colah 2 for 41, H. J. Engineer 6 for 21, J. Havewalla 2 for 11.

HINDU GYM. vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The Hindu Gymkhana had a drawn game with the St. Xaviers College. Batting first the Gymkhana scored 114 for 6 wickets S. S. Dongre being the chief scorer with 38 to his credit. The students replied with 54 runs for 2 wickets.

ISLAM GYM. B. vs. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Islam Gymkhana "B" were defeated by the Elphinstone High School by 29 runs. The former put up 55 runs of which Hatheri was responsible for 27. The latter replied by scoring 84 runs.

"ARCHITECTURE IN WESTERN INDID"

MR. VAKIL'S PAPER

An Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Physics Class Room of the Royal Institute of Science on Thursday, the 2nd August 1928, at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. K. H. Vakil, B.A., LL.B., will read a paper on "Architecture in Western India" illustrated with Drawings, Diagrams and Lantern slides specially prepared for the lectures. Members and those interested are cordially invited to attend. The President Mr. H. Foster King, F. R. I. B. A., will occupy the chair.

JEWANLALL GUZDAR PARTNERSHIP

DISSOLUTION GRANTED

Mr. Justice Costello granted a consent decree in the suit brought by Jewanlall and Co. against P. E. Guzdar and Co. praying for the dissolution of the partnership business between them at the Calcutta High Court. This was a suit for dissolution of the partnership business and for an order that the affairs of the partnership be wound up and for certain other reliefs.

Since the institution of the suit, it was stated, that the partnership business had been dissolved from July 17 last, that Rs. 57,493-9-9 had been found due from the defendant firm to the plaintiff firm upon adjustment of accounts, and the plaintiff firm forego their claim upon the defendant firm from the amount.

GAMBLING HOUSE RAIDED

TEN HINDUS ARRESTED

At about 1-30 on Sunday morning Sub-Inspector Pranjpye of Pydhonie Police Station being armed with a warrant raided a gambling house which was kept on the fourth floor of Tayaballi Musaji Building, at Argyle Road. Ten Hindus namely, (1) Kaboo Virji, (2) Purshottam Umarshi, (3) Nevant Dnyandas, (4) Lalji Deshar, (5) Devji Lakhamsi, (6) Ramji Dayal, (7) Mithoo Ladak, (8) Pehruj Khatau, (9) Hansraj Ukeda and (10) Mavji Jairam, were arrested. On taking search of the gambling room, packs of cards and dice and also rupees 200 in cash were found.

The accused will be placed before the Magistrate on Tuesday.

"AT HOME" TO MR. V. P. VAIDYA

A few friends of Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya will be "At Home" to him on the eve of his departure to England as a delegate to the International Conference of Orientalists to be held at Oxford, today (Monday) at Hirabag, C. P. Tank, at 6 p.m.

HOW TO MEET GOVT. CHALLENGE

RESORT TO SLOGAN OF NO INCREASE IN TAXATION

WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY'S SUGGESTION TO VALLABHBHAI

The Workers' and Peasants' Party Office, has forwarded the following letter dated, Bombay, July 27th, to Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Bardoli:—

"Dear Sir,—The Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bombay has been following the struggle of the Bardoli Peasants with keen interest. It is regrettable that the Party has not been in a position to actively participate in the struggle, due to a number of circumstances, over which, the Party had no control.

But, now, a stage has arrived, thanks to the stiff attitude of the Government, wherein it is imperative that all the forces of the people must be concentrated on the peasant struggle. Therefore, the Party has decided to address you on some points.

EXPLOITATION OF INDIAN PEASANTS

You may not be unaware of the fact that the peasantry of the whole of India is exploited by the Government, the trader, the banker and the Zamindar. Eminent economists have agreed that the exploitation of the peasant is so high that it is the chief cause of famines, the high rate of mortality, disease, etc. Almost every one that is not directly interested in sharing the exploitation of the peasants is convinced that the taxation load on the starving peasant requires to be overthrown. When such is the position, when a drastic cut in taxation is the minimum need of the hour, even the idea of revision and increase in the older assessment stands condemned. What more then can be said of a revised increased assessment that is arrived at on wrong data, by wrong methods.

The Party thinks that the very fact that the peasant is already excessively taxed is a sufficient justification for any revision, (whether based on correct or incorrect, partial or impartial, data) to be condemned, when it tends to increase the heavy taxation.

Therefore, the Party thinks that time has come, when the slogan of an impartial inquiry ought to be thrown away, and the slogan of 'no increase' in taxation which by itself would be a most mild demand, ought to be adopted. The Party suggests that the basic stand on which you are leading the struggle should be revised, in view of the attitude taken by the Imperialist Government. The logical sequence of your demand for an inquiry is acceptance of the conclusions of the inquiry. If the conclusions warrant the revised increase, the peasntry will be saddled with a load over the one that is already unbearable. The Party earnestly requests the present leadership of Bardoli not to waste all the heroic efforts of the fighting peasantry on such a pitfall with a flimsy and tottering cover, to which the Government, by its stiffness, is at present unnecessarily lending a high-pitch colour, in order to magnify its worthless concessions later on.

1,000 WORKERS READY TO HELP.

Even if the above does not commend itself to your leadership, the Party, with due respects to the heroism of the actual peasants who are powerful enough to carry on their struggle without external assistance, suggest that should the peasants feel the necessity of fighting comrades to stand by their side and help them in revising the Imperialist Government, when the peasants will rightfully reap the harvests, the Party joyfully place at their disposal such of the Party's rank and file as will be available, after meeting its requirements in the Bombay struggle. The Party has great pleasure to communicate to you that immediately a thousand workers from the Bombay mill-strikers are prepared to go to the aid of their peasant brethen under the Party's directions.

SURAT DOES NOT LAY BEHIND

AUG. 5 FIXED AS 'BARDOLI DAY'

Surat, where the East India Company established the British connection in this country 150 years ago, is not lagging behind in showing its sympathy for Bardoli and the youths of that city have decided to dedicate 5th of August (Sunday) in the service of Bardoli. On 5th prox. the eve of the expiry of the period of the so-called ultimatum of the Governor to the people of Bardoli, the youths of Surat, one and all, boys and girls, have made a determination to demonstrate their firm support to the people of Bardoli.

The Sardar of Bardoli will address the youths of Surat on that day at a public meeting. After the meeting, the Sardar will be taken in procession through the important streets of the city, led by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. Ghia and other prominent leaders of Surat.

NATIONAL NON-COOPERATION FUND

DOES IT STILL EXIST?

QUESTION IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The question of the existence of a National Non-Co-operation Fund came up again at the High Court following the application arising out of the will of Hiralal Dey, who bequeathed Rs. 17,894 to what he described as the National Non-Co-operation Fund. Mr. Kiran Sankar Ray, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, giving evidence before Mr. Justice Mitter said that the Non-Co-operation National Fund started under the auspices of the Congress, had two aspects, one political and the other constructive, such as the establishment of national schools, village reconstruction, promotion of home industries and spinning. This fund was started in September 1920, but the actual resolution establishing the Fund was passed by the Nagpur Session of the Congress in December 1920 and the fund was called the All-India Tilak Swarajya Fund. It was popularly known by various names such as the Non-Co-operation National Fund, the Congress Fund and Swarajya Fund. The objects of the first fund, which was amalgamated with the Tilak Swarajya Fund, were to promote the boycott of schools, law courts, offices, titles and councils. In his opinion, the Tilak Swarajya Fund answered the description of the Non-Co-operation National Fund. The witness did not know of any other fund which could claim that description. The Congress Working Committee was in charge of the fund. The Tilak Swarajya Fund was still used for carrying on the Non-Co-operation movement and Congress activities in general.

Judge:—Does it still carry on the objects of the Nagpur resolution?

Witness:—The programme is changed from year to year. Now the boycott of law courts and schools has been removed, but the boycott of office and the present constitutional reforms remains.

STANDING COUNSEL'S OBJECTION.

Before Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta was examined, the Standing Counsel objected to the form of application, which did not want the law of Cypres to be applied, but wanted a declaration from the Court that the Tilak Swarajya Fund was the fund referred to in the testator's will. Eventually the application was withdrawn, power being given to make a fresh application, with notice to all parties concerned.—A. P.

SPEED AND PUNCTUALITY

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY RECORD

The Publicity Officer, B. B. and C. I. Railway writes:—

There has been considerable comment recently on the enterprise of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in introducing the P. and O. Punjab Express, the fastest train that has ever been run in India. Attention has also been invited to the consistent punctuality of this train, which, by the way, made another record run from Bombay to Delhi on July 20th, when the journey was performed in 20 hours 55 minutes, beating the previous record of 21 hours by 5 minutes.

But it must not be supposed that the B. B. and C. I. Railway are content with speeding up one train. The average time table speed for all Broad Gauge Mail and Express trains on this Railway is actually the highest in India. In the matter of punctuality of their trains, the B. B. and C. I. Railway stand second among nine Railways, the North-Western Railway showing the highest figure of percentage of trains not losing time.

Taking into consideration the high scheduled speed of their trains and the heavy programme of relaying and regirdering on their main lines which, of course, renders punctuality all the more difficult, this is a record of which the B. B. and C. I. Railway may well be proud.

LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

The 30th death anniversary of the late Dr. Kaikhashru Nasserwanji Bahadurji falls on Wednesday (8th proximo), that is the 5th day of the 12th month Aspandad of the Parsi Calendar. Mr. Hormasji Ardesher Dubash, the well-known local florist, has arranged, as usual, a number of functions in connection with the observance of the anniversary. The Jashan ceremony will be performed at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), after which speeches will be made on the lifework of that great Parsi doctor. The Navjot ceremony of poor Parsi children will be performed, and if funds permit, the marriage ceremony of a poor Parsi couple will also be performed.

A dinner will also be given late in the evening, the fee for which is Rs. 5 per head. Those who do not desire to participate in the dinner can contribute what ever they like to the Fund and attend the Jashan, and Navjot and marriage functions. Tickets for the dinner can be had from Mr. Dubash at Moorli Mansion, Altamont Road, Bombay.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1928.

Britain's "weekly bill" for noise in urban streets has been computed to cost that country £1,000,000 annually. Sir Robert Thomas, an enterprising member of the Commons, who takes a special interest in the problem of reducing street noises, drew attention to this awful waste of money on Thursday last and declared that sixty per cent. of the noise could be avoided.

• • • •

Yes. So it could be, but the trouble is that people who ought to know better have a complete disregard for other people's feelings in this respect. As for political noise, Britain's case is hopeless. Let me only remind you of the infernal noise Galloper Smith, now Lord Birkenhead, and Carson and "Jix", who was a very minor member of the company hen, made at the time of the Irish 'revolt" about teaching Irishmen a severe lesson.

• • • •

And they went about preaching open ebellion because the Asquith Government id not fall in with their particular plans or meeting the "conspiracy" in Dublin. Nothing happened to them. They were "big guns". It is only the smaller fry who are warned that they must not be 'unconstitutional."

• • • •

A very large measure of sympathy is ue to Sir Chunilal Mehta in his plight ver his pet, the Fragmentation Bill. But he ryots' sympathy is tinged with relief hat he is spared from doing their interests serious injury.

• • • •

He loved that little Bill. Right up to the sad afternoon when he had to say good-bye to it he must have said to that Bill in the manner of the Lancashire poet:—

"Oh coome, my Love, coome
I love you from last autoom,
Coome, my Love, coome,
I love you from heart's bottoom."

• • • •

Sad must have been the parting, but Sir Chunilal hopes perhaps that on Wednesday he will win a victory for those whom he serves. But there must surely be some few at least in the Sind Brigade and among the Non-Brahmin wobblers who are tired of walking into the official parlour now. Let them consider the harm they do to the popular cause by accepting the All-White Commission insult to India.

• • • •

You have, Friend Reader, read, I am sure, Mahatma Gandhi's article about the Congress Presidentship, and you know why Mahatmaji believes Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to be out of the question. Indeed, you think, you are quite sure that you know the reason, which is his possible imprisonment.

• • • •

I, however, regret to inform you that you are wrong. At least there is some mistake somewhere. As a matter of fact the reason why Sjt. Patel cannot be the next President, is that he will get well. You, of course, know that he is laid up with malaria.

• • • •

I have got this information from a very reliable source: In fact, from a local evening contemporary. One of its headlines, under which Mahatmaji's article is published, gives away the secret as thus: "Mr. Gandhi prophesises Mr. Patel's improvement."

• • • •

Hint to long-winded legislators—

Finally the orator himself realised that his discourse had been somewhat prolonged.

"I beg to be excused", he remarked, "if I have detained you too long."

"Oh, not at all", said a voice, "it has only just stopped raining."

THE RENT ACT

PLIGHT OF MIDDLE CLASSES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Just at a time when the Textile-workers are being starved, the landlords have threatened the poor middle classes with demanding abolition of the present Rent Act. Thus to deprive them of what feeble protection they used to get from this Act. It is interesting to find the same personal juggling in both these cases. In the former as mill-owners, in the latter as landlords. The tenants of this city, who are over seven lacs in number, are to-day in the grip of economic danger and should they fail to awaken to the gravity of the situation, their plight will know no bounds.

The two bills on the subject given notice of by Messrs. Narayan Bechar and Balubhai Desai, which, though not entirely meeting the demands, would have at least check mated a fresh attack of landlordism, have, on technical grounds fallen flat. It was then a matter entirely in the hands of the Government who have now obliged Mr. S. C. Joshi by permitting him to introduce a bill on the subject. Nobody knows what that bill is, and the nominated member, conspicuously enough, has not thought it fit to publish the text of the bill he has fathered. One thing however is certain.

I understand, however, that Mr. Joshi in his worthy bill has taught to give protection to. The tenants paying monthly rents to the extent of Rs. 50/- and to extend the present bill for another period of three years. Such a bill is highly disappointing both ways. In the first place Mr. Joshi exhibits gross ignorance of the conditions of the tenants of this city when he restricts the protection to Rs. 50/- I do not know if he is thereby catering his Kelewadi votary alone. Secondly asking for extention of 'the present Act' for another period of three years, presupposes a guarantee to the landlords to increase rents by 30 per cent. which is a camouflage of protection. For, if Mr. Joshi make a little inquiry into the horrible conditions of the tenants, he will find that they are more heavily taxed than the revolting peasantry of Bardoli. If Mr. Joshi—or for that matter any M. L. C.—justifies the economic revolt in Bardoli one cannot understand, with any amount of imagination on his part, why our M.L.C.S. are so apathetic to the cause of the Bombay tenants! If we take into consideration the figures of average income and expenditure as also the respective proportion of the rents for the last 12 years. We will realise that while the coming of a lower middleclass man has not increased a bit, and in many cases has positively deteriorated (not to add the increasing unemployment) expenditure side stands where it is and also the proportion of rents to the income and expenditure has definitely and continuously been increasing. The consequence is that so much as one third of his income (or some times more) goes to the landlord. To make this contribution he has to cut down even the minimum necessities of life; has got to let go his child without milk; and must dump his family in a single room tenement. (A case was recently reported in the press that a woman, not being able to answer the landlord committed suicide!) No statistician has came out to expose this state of affairs and the tenants themselves must wield. The budget therefore, if the poor tenants desire to lead a human life they must organise themselves and demand an impartial enquiry to go into the question and devise mean to reduce the present scale unparellel in its character.

Secondly the bill must provide protection to such tenants as dwell in chawls erected after the Rent Act was first brought into being. Such buildings, not small in number are allowed to successfully escape the vigilence of the Act, and the plight of the tenants living there in is more miserable.

To meet all such points tenants all over the city must demand a bill satisfying the following:—

(1) That the bill must be given a permanent character.

(2) That All Tenants paying rents to the extent of Rs. 100 p. m. must be given protection under the bill, shops included, for we find that since restriction was removed three years ago their rents were increased by a hundred or two and in some cases even more per cent.

(3) That the bill must apply to the chawls or buildings erected after 1916 up to date.

(4) That no increase whatsoever be allowed to the landlords who have by this time got enormous returns over the capital they invested in the buildings and

(5) That an impartial enquiry, to go in to the aforesaid details instituted and empowered to devise means of reducing the rents.

It is necessary to remember that the present economic attacks are planned to make profits both ways. As employers the capitalists are cutting down the wages of the employees and at the same time are devising ways to rob their as landlords. The functions of employers, millowners and landlords are performed by the same set of financial magnets. The necessity if therefore all the more felt when every group or class of society dominated by these categories must make a common cause and fight out the onslaught of capitalism on every ground. The Rent Act question is such a common ground. But will the middle classes do it?—Yours, etc.,

LALJI PENDSE.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

It is understood that the film Dawn, which has been banned by the Bengal Board of Film Censors, will be exhibited to-night at Government House before His Excellency the Governor and a final decision will be reached afterwards regarding the advisability of exhibiting it in pubblic.—A. P.

Calcutta July, 29.—On the charge that they made false statements to the Court on behalf of the prosecution in a certain case, two pleaders of the Howrah Civil Court have been asked to show why criminal action should not be taken against them.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1928.

THE CHIEF CULPRIT.

Presiding over the second quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, the new President of the Chamber, attempted a fairly comprehensive review of the present depressing industrial situation in the country with special reference to conditions in Bombay. The extent of the depression may be gauged from the striking fact pointed out by Mr. Tairsee that, though the mill strike has gone on for over three months, there has been no appreciable reduction in the stocks held by mills nor an appreciable rise in the prices of cotton cloth. Many causes are responsible for the depression but Mr. Tairsee and several other speakers had no difficulty in fastening the responsibility mainly upon Government's step-motherly treatment of Indian industries, both for the industrial depression and some of its grave symptoms. Referring to the textile industry Mr. Tairsee pointed out that, though it was acknowledged by all that it was passing through a most severe crisis, Government had failed to give it anything like the necessary support but had on the other hand aggravated matters by forcing up the exchange ratio. He could not help presenting a lurid contrast between this attitude of Government towards Indian industries and that towards the oil industry, owned predominantly by Europeans in India. Government rushed to the rescue of the oil industry before it was proved that it was in real danger; and now it is found that the contending oil groups have made up their differences, have no grievances for the present and are said to have asked Government not even to publish the Tariff Committee's report. Mr. Tairsee points out a similar conflict between European and Indian interests in respect of the Coastal Reservation Bill. All the European Chambers of Commerce have condemned the Bill while all the Indian Chambers have strongly supported it. It will be a pleasant surprise if Government take the side of Indians. As regards the mill strike, while Mr. Tairsee regards Government's inadequate protection of the textile industry as the prime cause of the present unrest, he regrets that "neither the employers nor the Government have made any serious efforts to put a stop to the strike, and the strike is taking its Moloch toll every day and continues as if it was no one's business to take notice of our national industry". We share the regret, but it must be remembered that the millowners by themselves or the Provincial Government can at best effect a temporary patch-work compromise. The Government of India alone can give some permanent relief by revising their exchange policy and giving adequate protection to the textile industry.

Mr. Tairsee could not fail to make a pointed reference to the burning topic of the day, the Bardoli dispute. He dwelt mainly on the larger issue involved in the struggle. This issue, he said, is no less than the need for hauling up the entire land revenue system. He pointed out that what is called land revenue is nothing but a land tax but that it does not conform to the fundamental principle of taxation that a tax should be proportionate to one's taxable capacity and should, therefore, exempt those that have no such capacity. But while the income tax exempts incomes under Rs. 2,000, "in the case of the land revenue as levied at present no exemption whatsoever is allowed to the taxpayer for the barest of bare subsistence." "The State" Mr. Tairsee adds, "seems to regard it as utterly immaterial whether after paying or even before paying the tax, the tax-payer has any ability or not to pay the tax." Besides, the land tax offends against another fundamental principle that taxation should be under the strict control of the Legislature. Mr. Tairsee goes on to show that, if the land revenue policy is drastically revised, as it needs to be, "the entire financial system of India as a whole, both with regard to the revenue and expenditure, Central as well as Provincial, and all the constitutional provisions relating thereto demand an immediate consideration and revision." Government know this well and that is why they are loath to yield to popular agitation in respect of the land revenue policy. We cordially endorse Mr. Tairsee's appeal to all parties concerned to set aside minor and irrelevant considerations and to concentrate attention on the larger issues of the struggle.

A SORRY REPORT

The Agricultural Commission's report is pronounced by some to be disappointing, by others unsatisfactory, and others still to be platitudinous. "I fear it is all", was the brief but devastating comment of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas made in the course of an address on the report at the Institute of Political and Social Science. Dr. Mann, ex-Director of Agriculture, Bombay, presiding over the meeting, crowned the address with the remark that "the report had shattered to pieces the great things that were expected of the Commission." And who can say that Sir Lalubhai and Dr. Mann, of all men, are ill-informed or prejudiced critics? The report is guilty of sins both of omission and commission. For some in the former category, the Commission is not itself responsible. The all-important question of land revenue assessment was studiously kept out of the terms of reference, and "one is justified" says Sir Lalubhai, "in inferring that Government have kept this question out of the purview of the Commission because they themselves have doubts about the strength of their position and that they are afraid to place their cards even before a tribunal nominated by themselves". But Sir Lalubhai has reason to be confident that a thorough enquiry of the land revenue policy "and legislation based on the resuts of that enquiry are bound to come in the near future." He adds: "Until the land revenue assessment is based on correct principles, we are likely to have, I fear, repetitions of the Bardoli affair all over the country, excepting of course the permanent settlement tracts." On the Bardoli issue itself the comments of Sir Lalubhai, who, it will be remembered, was a Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay and the President of the Land Revenue Committee, are worthy of note and will, we trust, be pondered over by the Government of Bombay. Sir Lalubhai says: "I think that as the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner had not agreed as to the basis of the revision settlement and as Government had not invited objections to the Settlement Commisssioner's recommendation before issuing final orders on the subject, the people of Bardoli were in ignorance of the assessment and they did not therefore accept the revised assessment and requested Government to have a fresh inquiry. This seems to be a very reasonable and justifiable request which, I am of opinion, Government ought to have granted at the time. By not doing it, they have forced the agriculturists into the hands of persons who were prepared to help them. This question has unfortunately been unnecessarily raised to the status of a political struggle by Government, and is now beyond the scope of Agricultural Commissions or Land Assessment Committees."

If there is some excuse for the Commission's not referring to the land revenue policy, Sir Lalubhai sees none for the omission to gauge the effect of the higher exchange ratio on agriculture and to discuss at length the vital question of rural indebtedness. He finds no reasonable excuse for not allowing Mr. B. F. Madon to offer oral evidence before the Commission on the question of the exchange. The Commission acknowledges the importance of the question of agricultural indebtedness, but instead of going thoroughly into the question or at least asking Provincial Governments to do so, it merely says: "We think, however, that this is eminently a field for investigation by private agency rather than by Government Department." On this Sir Lalubhai bitterly observes: "One can understand the Service Members of the Commission being anxious to keep away from public gaze the downward economic progress of the agriculturists repeating what they or their superiors have been saying in official reports and Legislative debates. But it passes one's understanding to see the Chairman and, worse still, the Indian members endorsing the recommendation." Regarding Sir Lalubhai's sugestion to the Commission that it should recommend the appointment of an Indian on the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, to which India makes a handsome contribution the Commissioners naively say: "The general interests of the country can, in our opinion, be satisfactorily looked after by the British representative on the Committee." Sir Lalubhai rightly regards this remark as typifying the "ideals governing the recommendation of the Commission." If a similar instances of this perverse mentality is required it is to be found in the fact that in the whole report of about a thousand pages not one word is said about hand-spinning. As Sir Lalubhai says: "Possibly on account of that industry having been patronized by Mahatmaji the Commission have treated it worse than the manner in which the twice-born treat the Untouchables, for the Commission not only do not touch he spinning wheel, but object to that word appearing in the report".

AMAZING PLEAS

If the Associated Press report of the reply which the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai has given to his constituents who called upon him to resign on the Bardoli issue, is correct, we are amazed at the effrontery and illogicality of the pleas urged by him. The Minister of Education says that he had used all the influence at his command for bringing about a settlement on the Bardoli issue, but as the attempts at settlement have failed and as the Bardoli question has nothing whatever to do with the Education portfolio there is no need for him to resign. Not very long ago this same Minister had virtually pledged himself that he would resign as soon as his attempt to bring about a settlement had failed. But, apart from that pledge, the doctrine that he has enunciated is as pernicious as it is undemocratic. The mere fact that his efforts at a settlement have failed makes it more imperative than ever that he should bring pressure on Government by resigning. The Dewan Bahadur has conveniently forgotten that he holds his present post as a nominee of his Party. His Party having asked him to resign, it is an outrage on public decencies that he should flout its mandate as well as the desire of his constituents, not to speak of public opinion which has expressed itself in clear terms against the Government's policy. If the Dewan Bahadur prefers his post to the honour of his Party and the people he represents as well as the demands of parliamentary government, let him say so instead of resorting to the silly and atrocious argument that the Education portfolio has nothing to do with the Bardoli issue. We hope, however, that the Associated Press report is inaccurate; for we could hardly imagine the Dewan Bahadur being guilty of such political poltroonery.

NOMINATION TOMFOOLERY IN THE U. S. A.

HOW AMERICA MAKES A PRESIDENT

(BY MISS BLANCHE WATSON.)

The Republicans, in executive session, Thursday, June 14th, nominated Herbert Hoover for President, although everybody knows that the actual nomination was accomplished late Tuesday night by less than a dozen men in a hotel room. This is "democracy" of the vintage of 1928.

It was a "thrilling" day,—thrills made to order with din of bells, children's rattles, whistles and the wild screams of grown men delegated to what is supposed to be a conseerated duty. Then there was the parade in the aisles, headed by an elephant as big as a steamer trunk with an electric bulb in the end of his tail. The elephant is the symbol of the Republican Party.....The whole convention has been apathetic,—and why not? There is no outstanding personality in all the political vista of the G. O. P.,which may mean: Go Out Party this year, but has meant in times past, Grand Old Party. I say "may" mean because the Democrats this year have 'Al' Smith up their sleeve, and he is a man who can and does arouse enthusiasm. But as the U. S. A. to-day talks a lot about religious tolerance, but often refuses to act that way, and as the New York Governor is a Catholic, there are doubts about his election, though few as to his nomination.

TWEEDLEDOM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

The Democratic convention may have more enthusiasm; but it cannot have any notable sincerity or political honesty, because the two parties are simply the Tweedledum and Tweedledee of capitalism and have no real issue, no point of difference of any moment, to present to the voters. To put it differently, capitalism had brought about its inevitable standardisation in the political as well as in the social and business realms. Both steam-rollers function smoothly and those who protest get laughed at for their pains. Neither party has any definite foreign policy: both are child-minded, internationally speaking; both uphold imperialism and support the iniquity in Nicaragua and the Philippines which smells to heaven right now; and both are willing and able to fool the man in the street on every question that may seem to interest him. This, because our politicians understand that the forgetteries of men and women are better than their memories, and that "any old thing" goes!

POT CALLING KETTLE BLACK.

The Teapot Dome scandal apparently is as though it had never been. Its colossal graft, ignored by the professional politicians, is in a fair way to be sponged from the slate of all good Republicans! Indeed one of the speakers referred to the "grafting" of dollars 20,000,000 in a single city", referring to a New York City scandal which the speaker craftily wanted to attach to the Tammany Governor of that State,—the popular Smith,—which was the pot calling the kettle black with a vengeance! And an enormous and a shockingly dirty pot it was, too.

But to return to the doings at Kansas City. The ballyhooing at the mention of Hoover's name, the whistling, whoops and yells, lasted 28 minutes with careful engineering. When such demonstrations were spontaneous the clamour would have lasted an hour or so. To be exact, the first spasm lasted twenty-eight minutes, but a second one added twenty more, but it was hard pulling.

NOMINATION MACHINE AT WORK.

There are seconding speeches and other nominations, and most of the speakers get about as much attention as a grocer's clerk when the fire-engine passes his door. Someone sets a purple balloon into the air, and that gets momentary notice. A woman and a coloured man each make seconding speeches which registers the size and character of the sop which the ranking political party gives to these two great groups of voters. I put on one side the reading of the report on Credentials, admirably given by a woman and reported by most of the men of the Press with grudging praise or ill-natured criticism based on nothing, but obviously urged by something. One can guess what that "something" is,—dislike, foundationed on fear, perhaps: for women really are coming forward in political life which is only house-keeping on a large scale and therefore a natural outlet for their ener-

(Continued on page 10.)

POLITICAL IMBECILITY.

The "New Leader", organ of the British Independent Labour Party, welcomes Mr. MacDonald's "hope" that within a period "of months, rather than years," India will be an equal Dominion. Though the journal, for its own part, would go still further in recognising India's right to choose independence if she desire, it would, according to it, be "a magnificent advance" if the next Labour Government would carry a measure extending full Dominion status to India. While past experience does not warrant us in banking on Mr. MacDonald's hope or the "New Leader's" sympathy with India's aspirations, their attitude is in strange contrast with the slavish mentality of some Indians who betray a pathetic and unpatriotic want of faith in their own countrymen. Thus the memorandum which purports to have been submitted on behalf of the Muslim members of the United Provinces Legislative Council and other "leading men of the Provinces" to the Simon Commission, will make every patriotic Indian hang down his head in shame. The memorandum advocates no change in the Central Government except that it insists on the appointment of members of the Assembly to the Viceroy's Executive Council with the exception of foreign affairs and army. Even with regard to the provinces, it does not want Law and Order to be transferred to the Ministers. The meaning of all this is that those who have signed the memorandum have greater faith in Britishers than in their own fellow-countrymen and do not desire real freedom. It is, indeed, humiliating to find that there are some Indians who are so unpatriotic and politically servile that they dare not ask to be masters in their country. Fortunately they represent nobody but themselves and the Muslim community will treat their self-imposed efforts with the contempt they deserve.

A REPLY TO MR. JOSHI.

HYPOCRISY OF BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS

(BY SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA, M.P.).

III*

The "agency" of the W. W. L. I. was a kind of a blood-tie. The Workers' Welfare League of India was itself created before the A. I. T. U. came into existence, for the specific purpose of assisting India to create her great Labour movement, and secondly to fight for the economic and political rights of Indian workers and agricultural Labourers among the British workers, who, by their apathy and through the political ambitions of their leaders, were largely responsible for the downfall and betrayal of Indian workers and peasants. The subsequent resolutions of the A. I. T. U. Congresses were a graceful and natural acknowledgment of this blood-relationship of the two bodies, and required no agreement.

A PLOT.

The appointment of an outside body like the General Council of Great Britain requires a clear agreement of mutual terms and conditions; the Delhi resolution is no such agreement, and therefore I declare it again, unhesitatingly, to be a dishonest and unconstitutional plot into which simple-minded men were gulled. The Indian Trade Union Committee passed a luke-warm resolution of lip sympathy towards the League against Imperialism instead of openly associating and affiliating with it, for the simple reason that the Parliamentary Labour Party is bitterly opposed to this League and wants to maintain British Imperialism under the cloak of "kindness to poor animals."

INDIAN LABOUR DUPED.

The Delhi Council passed a resolution to send their delegates to the "Labour and Socialist International" and yet they want us to believe that they have not sold themselves to the Amsterdam intriguers. Where is Mr. Joshi's honesty? How many 'bona fide' Indian workers understand anything about this great political plot in Europe carried out by capitalist and militarist powers through the instrumentality of corrupt-minded Labour leaders? Is it honesty to say to the world that poor Indian workers have selected this ignominious organisation to fraternise with? Mr. Fenner Brockway agreed to accept the Chairmanship of the League Against Imperialism in July, 1927. The British Labour Party's policy being de-

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on 27th and 28th respectively.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"I am Minister of Development minus Forests, and you all know that Development depends a great deal on forests. I am Minister of Industries without Factories which are a reserved subject, and industries without factories are unimaginable. I am Minister of Agriculture minus Irrigation. You can understand what that means. How agriculture can be carried on exclusively without irrigation in the hands of those who are responsible for it is rather hard to realize. I am also Minister of Industries without Electricity, which is also a reserved subject. The subjects of Labour and Boilers are also reserved."

MADRAS, MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, 1923.

Lord Lloyd At Work.

The course of events in Egypt, since Lord Lloyd took charge of the job of teaching, in the interest of British Imperialism, a severe lesson to the Egyptians, bears ample evidence of the determination of the Tory Government and the capitalist bosses who are its chief props to exploit the land of the Nile to the best profit for themselves Egyptian Nationalism, if allowed to grow strong, will interfere with this work; therefore, it must be crushed. Lord Lloyd, having manoeuvred things in such a way at Cairo that a Ministry which functions as Britain's tool administers the country with a Parliament on compulsory leave and a gagged Press, now goes to London to perfect arrangements for a bureaucratic future for Egypt under British "guidance". The ostensible reason for the visit is announced to be the discussion of the irrigation problems of Egypt. But Egyptians will not be so foolish as to believe in this trumpery excuse.

Spirited and Timely Appeal.

At a time when the repression policy is being pursued in Egypt by Mahumd Pasha and his colleagues who hate the Wafd more than they love the possibility of ridding their country of foreign control, the spirited and opportune warning given by Madame Zaghlul to all true lovers of the country should prove a great encouragement to them in their firm fight. Madame Zaghlul urges them to fight "in order to show that her husband's spirit still lives". Her appeal to the nation "not to weaken" although the hand of Government "has fallen heavily on their liberties and the Constitution" will fall on very willing ears. How heavy the hand of repression is can be gauged by the latest ukase of the Mahmud cabinet which has forbidden even a meeting of the Wafdist ex-members of Parliament. The Parliament House is locked and the request of the President of the Chamber and the Vice-President of the Senate to Government that they should be given the keys is contemptuously ignored.

The Power of The Wafd.

There is no doubt that the one thing Mahmud Pasha and his pro-British junta of Ministers fear is the power and influence of the Wafd with the felaheen. They are busy, therefore, arbitrarily putting a check on every manifestation of such power. They fail to see that the more they curtail, by executive fiat, the liberty of speech and association of the Wafd members, the more easy will it be for the Wafd leaders to organise a subterranean propaganda which will attract the sympathy of the masses. The appeal issued by Nahas Pasha, to the Egyptian nation and a similar appeal by Prince Omar Tousum both bear the impress of the conviction of these leaders that they have only to recall the intrigues and the chicanery practised by the Anti-Zaghlulists in their futile attempt to drive away Saad Zaghlul Pasha from power and the Egyptian people, reminded of the glorious days of struggle, will be ready to fight for independence again.

In Their Own Interest.

It is a pity that the representatives of capitalism in the Bombay Legislative Council fail to realise that it is in the interest of employers of textile labour in this Presidency that the men and women they employ should be in a far better physical condition for work than they are now. If the physical well-being of women workers is neglected, then the second generation of workers as a whole is bound to deteriorate. Western countries where maternity benefits to women labourers are the rule have seen the value to the State as a whole of giving them this very necessary relief and India must not lag behind in this improvement. The Bombay Legislative Council did well in spite of the solid opposition of the Government and the nominated bloc to pass the first reading of Mr. Syed Munawar's modest Bill providing such benefits. On behalf of the Bombay mill-owners it was contended that they would not be able, in view of the depressed condition of the textile industry, to bear additonal financial burdens. But they save six lakhs a year by employing women labourers and they should be able to utilise half of these savings on an object which is of ultimate economic benefit to them.

GOVERNOR ANXIOUS FOR SETTLEMENT?

EFFECT OF HIS THREAT

SATYAGRAHIS MORE FIRM IN THEIR PLEDGE

MAHATMAJI WANTS HONOURABLE COMPROMISE

BOMBAY, July 29.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., who recently interviewed both Messrs. Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel on the Bardoli question, and later, had a lengthy interview with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Poona yesterday afternoon, interviewed by the Associated Press today on his arrival in Bombay, stated that there was not much difference between Mr. Gandhi's terms and His Excellency the Governor's terms. Proceeding, he said: "I cannot at this stage disclose anything regarding my interviews with Messrs. Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel on the one hand and with His Excellency the Governor, on the other, but I am not quite unhopeful of a satisfactory settlement. All the three members of the Council from Surat on whom His Excellency has placed the burden of arranging a settlement have the interests of the taluka at heart, and in consultation with other members of the Council, are doing their best to get a dignified and honourable solution of the difficulty. They are firm in their attitude and at the same time quite prepared to take advantage of anything which can honourably put an end to the impasse. My efforts are solely directed to explore the possibilities of discovering a via media.

Mr. Munshi expects a settlement before the period of fourteen days fixed by His Excellency for the reply to the Government's terms.

His Excellency the Governor is understood to have expressed himself anxious to reach a settlement of the dispute in the interview he accorded to Mr. Munshi. —A. P.

MR. PATEL LEAVES FOR RANGOON

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Mr. V. J. Patel left for Rangoon this afternoon.—A. P.

WIN GOVT. BY TRUTH AND LOVE IT

MAHATMA ON BARDOLI

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

Under the caption "Governor's threat" Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a signed article in to-day's Navajivan states that civil servants in India refuse to learn even from experience that Governor's threat and Lord Winterton's complete support to it cannot have the least effect on those who are not afraid of death and have allowed their lands and properties to be wasted. On the contrary, the threat has made the Satyagrahis more firm in their pledge.

TO WIN GOVERNMENT BY TRUTH AND LOVE.

The Governor's speech is full of indignation; but it is the licence of Government to be indignant when those over whom they rule are firm for a good cause. Let not the people follow the Governor. Satyagrahis have to win Government by truth and love and have to prove that they are prepared for honourable compromise, if any is yet possible.

MR. BHATT'S OFFER.

Mahatma Gandhi then repeats his terms of compromise are the minimum and says people should pay up the old assessment if these terms are accepted. He then refers to the offer of Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt and says: Though one cannot prevent him from acting on his offer it is not possible to say at this stage whether he has done a disservice to Bardoli or not. If Government are satisfied with the small amount of difference and if thereby a settlement is possible it is the duty of Satyagrahis to let the settlement come.—A. P.

A VOLUNTEER GETS 1 MONTH'S S.I.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TODDY SHOP AUCTION

SURAT, July 28.

A volunteer of the Bardoli satyagraha camp named Gopalji who was placed before the Resident Magistrate of Bardoli on a charge of tearing off attachment notices stuck on the walls and doors of defaulting landholders has been convicted under Section 173, I. P. C., and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

A vigorous campaign has been launched by the Bardoli satyagraha workers against the auction of toddy shops and volunteers are being enlisted for picketing the places of the auction. Parties of propagandists are also going from village to village exhorting the backward communities not to drink and not to give any help to toddy shop-keepers by tapping trees.

A meeting of members of the Koli community from about 28 villages of Chorasi Taluka has resolved not to tap trees and to abstain from rendering any help to toddy shopkeepers and from drinking till the Bardoli dispute is settled.—A. P.

BARDOLI'S JUST DEMAND.

LUCKNOW LIBERALS' SUPPORT

LUCKNOW, July 28.

The Lucknow Liberal League, at a meeting to-day, decided to invite the 7th U. P. Liberal Conference to hold its session at Lucknow. Among other resolutions passed was one expressing deep sympathy with the Bardoli peasants' acute and prolonged sufferings, and supporting their "just demand" for a fresh enquiry.—A. P.

NO NEED TO RESIGN ?

MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON BARDOLI QUESTION

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

In reply to a resolution calling upon him to resign passed by the Maskati Mahajan of Ahmedabad the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister of Education, is reported to have stated that he had used all the influence at his command for bringing about a settlement on the Bardoli issue but as the attempts at settlement have failed and as the Bardoli question has nothing whatever to do with the Education Portfolio there is no need for him to resign.—A. P.

DISCUSSION FOR 5 HOURS

MR MUNSHI CONFERS WITH COALITION NATIONALISTS

POONA, July 29.

After his return from Ahmedabad and Bardoli, Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., had an interview with H. E. the Governor yesterday lasting an hour and a half. Afterwards he participated in a meeting of the Coalition Nationalist Party which discussed the situation for about five hours, and then left for Bombay—A. P.

ADVANCE VERNACULAR

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED

MYSORE UNIVERSITY'S LEAD

BANGALORE, July 28.

With a view to decide on a practical working programme for developing vernacular literature in the country, particularly in the realms of art and science a meeting of the Mysore University to-day unanimously resived to convene shortly an All-India Vernaculars Conference in Mysore, and invite delegates from every University and other seats of learning in India. Pandits and others proficient in Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi will be specially invited to participate in the deliberations.—A. P.

CHAIR OF ISLAMIC CULTURE

NIZAM'S ENDOWMENT TO VISWA BHARATI,

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Information has been received from Calcutta that the Nizam of Hyderabad has endowed a Chair of Islamic Culture at the Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, Bengal. The post carries an annual honorarium of £350/- with free furnished quarters. The selected candidate will be given first class fare to Shantiniketan. —A. P.

HIGH COURTS BILL TO BE DROPPED

MADRAS, July 28.

The special correspondent of "New India" cables from London that owing to the steps taken by Mr. George Lansbury, supported by the Labour Party, the Government have decided to drop the Indian High Courts Bill.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

NO SALE THIS YEAR

LONDON, July 29.

Alexandra. It is officially announced that Government is not selling its stock of cotton this year.—Reuter's Special.

RAIN PREVENTS TENNIS

DOUBLES IN DAVIS CUP POSTPONED

LONDON, July 28.

Paris.—Owing to rain, matches in the Davis Cup doubles have been postponed till tomorrow. France is leading by three games to two in the first set.—Reuter's Special.

RESCUERS OF "ITALIA"

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

LONDON, July 29.

Stockholm.—The "Italia" party and the Swedish rescue expedition arrived at the railway junction near here and the former's car being uncoupled continued its journey.

The rescue expedition arrived at Stockholm and was very warmly welcomed at the station by the Minister of Defence. A large crowd lined the streets and heartily cheered the party.—Reuter's Special.

"ITALIA" SURVIVERS.

ARRIVAL IN COPENHAGEN

LONDON, July 28.

Copenhagen.—The survivors of the "Italia" expedition arrived here at midnight by a ferry boat from Malmoe. There was no incident.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL'S MEMO TO HARTOG COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Bengal Government have sent a memorandum to the Hartog Committee, tracing the growth of education in the Presidency since the introduction of the Reforms. The memorandum deals with the defects in primary school buildings and equipment and the inadequate pay of teachers. The Government quote the census figures to prove that while the number of literates is slowly and steadily increasing, so is the number of illiterates in Bengal.—A. P.

Simla, July 28.—The First Field Brigade and Second Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal Artillery, at present stationed at Kirkee and Hyderabad (Sind) respectively are to be the first Royal Artillery units to be fully mechanised during the current financial year. The personnel of these units is now being trained at Kirkee in the use of mechanised vehicles.—A. P.

NEW LOAN'S RATE

BOMBAY STATEMENT CONTESTED

"SIMPLY A QUESTION OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND"

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The statement of the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange, that the higher rate of interest on the new loan was evidence of the decline of the Government's credit was emphatically contested by Mr. N. B. Turle, President of the Calcutta Stock Exchange, who, in an interview to the "Statesman", declared: "It passes my comprehension how any one can make such a statement. It would be equally "sensible" to say that the drop in the price of tea shows a decline in the popularity of tea. It does nothing of the sort. It is simply a question of supply and demand and the Government's credit never stood higher."—A. P.

BELUR TRAGEDY

TWO MORE ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Police have arrested two more persons in connection with the Belur train tragedy. One of the two, Mussafar Shaik, is a fireman on the Amta Light Railway, and the other is a permanent way cooly attached to the Begampur station. The police allege that they found with the latter some apparel belonging to the injured passengers of the ill-fated train.—A. P.

GOVERNORSHIP OF U. P.

SIR M. HAILEY TO SUCCEED?

CALCUTTA, July 29.

According to the "Forward's" Simla correspondent, it seems certain that Sir Malcolm Hailey will be appointed to the Governorship of the United Provinces, but whether Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency or Sir Harcourt Buffler will be appointed Governor of the Punjab is not yet certain. The correspondent adds that "it will be a triumph for Sir Malcolm Hailey if his nominees, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, succeeds him in the Punjab."—A. P.

FIRE GUTS 150 HOUSES

MADRAS, July 29.

Mylapore was the scene of a huge fire early this afternoon when a block of nearly 150 houses, including 15 tiled ones, opposite the Samskrit College, Kosapet, was burnt down, involving heavy loss. The fire engines arrived on the scene promptly but owing to scarcity of water and a strong wind it took a long time to bring the fire completely under control. The Police Commissioner and other Police officers were on the scene soon and assisted in extinguishing the fire. The cause of the fire is not yet known.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA COW PROTECTION LEAGUE DISSOLVED

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

In a note in the same paper Mahatma Gandhi states that according to the resolution of the General Board of the All India Cow Protection League held at Satyagraha Ashram on 25th instant the League is dissolved as it could not in the course of its existence do much public work in the direction it intended to do. In its place another League named the Cow Service League has been formed with seventeen members, including Mahatma Gandhi as President and Mr. Walji Desai as Secretary.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN KADI DISTRICT

(From Our Correspondent.)

MENSANA, July 28.

The rainfall in Mehsana, and in Kadi Prant generally has been good since the 20th instant. Before that date, only Dehgam taluka had received good rain (14.12 inches). Since the 20th Mehsana has received 4.55 inches, Sidhpur 5.70 inches (3.30 on the 22nd), Visnagar 3.85 inches, Patan 3.90 and Dehgam 2.15, Chanasma continues to be the driest taluka having received only 5.42 inches since June 1st. The sawings of Bajri and Cotton have been now completed; and preparations are in progress for sowing of other crops. Generally the people are hopeful about a good monsoon.

Stockholm.—Zappi of the "Italia" expedition, accompanied by the Italian Consul-General, visited Malmgren's mother and handed over to her her son's compass.—Reuter's Special.

ISSUE BEFORE SIMON COMMISSION

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S NEW MOVE

FEDERATION OF AUTONOMOUS STATES.

RESOLUTION BEFORE BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Although apparently the Bengal Legislative Council, by its motion to appoint a Sub-Committee to collaborate with the Simon Commission in the latter's inquiry into the constitutional progress of the province of Bengal and thereby set at rest the controversy regarding the question of co-operation or otherwise with the Commission in so far as the Legislative Council is concerned, the issue before the Commission is now sought to be raised again in the Council. Sir Abdur Rahim who, by a resolution, seeks to bring home to the Commission and the Legislative Committee the nature of the work that lie before them and explaining the ideals which the Bengal Legislative Council has in view in the realisation of its ideals.

Sir Abdur Rahim has tabled a long resolution which he intends moving at the forthcoming meeting of the Council on the 31st instant.

Sir Abdur's resolution read:—

THE RESOLUTION.

"That in order to secure a satisfactory and lasting solution of the political and constitutional problems that have arisen, it is the opinion of this Council that:—

(a) The status of India, should be that of a self-governing Dominion under the British Crown as an equal partner in the Commonwealth of Nations within the British Empire and that necessary steps be taken to give adequate expression and effect to such status in the relations of India with Britain, the other self-governing dominions in the British Empire and with the foreign countries.

FEDERAL GOVT.

(b) The constitution of India be on the basis of a Federation of Autonomous States the Federal or Central Government administering only such subjects as concern the whole of India:

ABOLISH DYARCHY.

(c) The present system of government in the provinces popularly known as dyarchy be abolished and full responsible Government be inagurated in the provinces:

CITIZEN'S RIGHTS.

(d) In the constitutional instruments the citizens' rights as recognised by all responsible-governments be defined and all adequate and effective safe guards be provided for the protection of the rights and interests of the minorities:

MESTON SETTLEMENT.

(e) In lieu of the Meston Settlement, which has had specially disastrous effects on the administration of Bengal fresh financial adjustments be made with the Central Government.

REPRESENTATION.

(f) Approximate provision be made for the proper and adequate representation of important sections of the population in various legislatures and other statutory self-governing bodies:

PUBLIC SERVICES.

(g) In the recruitment of the public services due regard be paid, in addition to the requisite academic qualifications of the candidates, to the need for securing the widest possible confidence in the administration by averting a communal or class monopoly and

(h) For effectuating the objects above mentioned: all necessary measures be adopted.

SWARAJIST POSITION.

It is doubtful if the Swarajits who question the very right of the Simon Commission to sit in judgment over India's Constitutional Progress will move any amendments: In all probability, they may not take part in the discussion and if they do, they will perhaps merely oppose the resolution on the ground fo India's self-respects.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIANS & SIMON COMMISSION

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

Addressing a meeting of the members of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community to-day Mr. L. P. Atkinson, Travelling Secretary of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, said that the Association had reason to congratulate itself on having sent as one united body a memorandum to the Simon Commission. The unsatisfactory economic position the community found itself placed to-day had made it realise its obligations and had resulted in the production of a unanimous memorandum which he advised every one to obtain and study.—A. P.

SURPRISE POLICE RAID

SERIOUS RICE THEFTS IN RANGOON

RANGOON, July 28.

Serious rice thefts in the river having been reported, the Police Commissioner, with other officers and a posse of police made a surprise raid yesterday morning on a party of alleged rice thieves on the foreshore at Lanmadaw, West Rangoon, and arrested many persons, numbering over twenty two. It is alleged that they had a rhuge quantity of rice with them at the time of arrest, which was also seized Sensational disclosures are expected. The case is under police investigation.—A. P.

TORIES AND GENERAL ELECTION

WHAT PARTY SHOULD CONSIDER

LONDON, July 29.

Sir William Joynson Hicks speaking at Romney said that between now and the General Election the Conservative Party would have seriously to consider the extension of the policy of the safeguarding to the Iron and Steel Industries.—Reuter's Special.

Calcutta.—According to "Forward", Mr. C. P. Hogg, I.C.S., has been deputed by the Bengal Government to submit a report regarding the administration of the Corporation during the last few years.—A. P.

DON'T ISOLATE BARDOLI

A LETTER TO THE MAHATMA

LAHORE, July 28.

Mr. Sardul Singh, a local Congress leader, in the course of a letter to Mr. Gandhi, suggests that sympathetic civil disobedience should be started all over India to help the Bardoli Satyagrahis. He feels sure that suitable persons in sufficiently large numbers will be forthcoming to offer disobedience of laws whose breach will not involve moral turpitude, and hopes that a limited number from amongst them will be ready to refuse payment of income tax and other taxes.

Mr Sardul Singh finds in prominent Gujerat workers a tendency to allow the Bardoli peasants to be isolated in the struggle. "This impression has been created in my mind", he says, "by reports of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's speeches and your writings. Friends think that any more scruples on this point will go beyond the limits of practical politics".

OLYMPIC INCIDENT CLEARED UP

FRENCH TEAM TAKE OATH

LONDON, July 28.

Amsterdam.—The Olympic incident has been cleared up and the French will participate in the games.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH TEAM TAKES OATH

LONDON, July 28.

Amsterdam.—Following the settlement the French Olympic team took the Olympic oath which was taken by other teams in the stadium this afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

OLYMPIC GAMES RECORDS

LONDON, July 29.

Amsterdam.—At the Olympic Games, in the final of the putting shot, John Kuck, American, broke the world's record, his distance being 52 feet and 11-16ths inch. Herman Brix (America) was second 15.75 metres) and Hirschfeld (Germany) third (15.72 metres). Both the latter are Olympic records.—Reuter's Special.

EARLIER MESSAGE

LONDON, July 28.

The French Olympic competitors finding the same gatekeeper on duty to-day, though his dismissal had been promised, spontaneously decided not to participate in march past and lodged an official protest describing the incident as a gross insult.

Meanwhile that French authorities are consulting the French Minister for Netherlands prior to deciding as regards participation in the games.—Rueter's Special.

'POLITICAL STRIKE' IN BOMBAY ?

RY. WORKERS' SYMPATHY FOR BARDOLI

AWAKENING POLITICAL CONSCIENCE

NEW RULES ON MEDICAL EXAMINATION REJECTED

A meeting of the Strike Council of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was held on Sunday in Shete Building, Parel, when the following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting of the Strike Council notes with pleasure that a good deal of akakening has come among all sections of workers, including the staff, on the line who would stop work on a day the Union might call upon them in the event of the Railway administration not conceding their demands.

"This meeting of the Strike Council congratulates all the centre workers of the Union for the keen interest they have so far taken in preparing the workers for a strike, and calls upon them to continue in the same spirit by holding independent meetings of their centres so as to enlist, before 5th August next, not less than 50,000 members, including both menials and staff, transport and commercial dtpartments.

PROTEST AGAINST DIVISION IN RANKS.

"This meeting of the Strike Council raises its emphatic protest against the effort made by Mr. S. C. Joshi in creating one more sectional Union by asking the office clerks of Matunga and Parel to form a Union which is against the interest of the men who are now on fight, and calls upon all these members who have joined such sectional Unions to reject the line of division and join the Amalgamated G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union without delay so as to take concerted action.

"This meeting of the Strike Council rejects the new rules offered by the Agent on Medical Examination, and repeats that nothing short of total cancellation of Medical Examination will satisfy the workers."

"A POLITICAL STRIKE."

Mr. Joglekar, speaking on the last resolution, intimated that the time had come to awaken the political conscience of the workers and therefore even if their demands were granted and Bardoli passive resisters were coerced by Government they should resort to strike on both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways. He suggested that the Council should watch for a few days what line of action Government take in the matter of Bardoli and if coercion and "zoolum" were resorted to they should declare a political strike.

B. B. & C. I. RY. MEN'S GRIEVANCES

MR BRADLEY URGES ORGANISATION

Great efforts are being made for the last few days by Mr. Jhabwalla and Mr. Bradley to organise railwaymen of B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. railways into unions. At a mass meeting held of the railwaymen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway working in different departments near Tardeo Bridge on Sunday evening Mr. Jhabwalla formulated the grievances of the workmen which he said he would forward to the Agent. They are: (1) Minimum pay of Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 20 as at present (2) Security of work till death (3) 8 hours' work and overtime after eight hours' duty (4) Free quarters which have easy access to light and air and (5) 15 days' casual leave every year.

Mr. Bradely advised the workers to organise. In England, he said, the railwaymen were the worst paid, now through the persistent attack of the Railwaymen's Union, they were the best paid inasmuch as they got three times more than what they got 12 years ago. A menial's pay was 19 shillings a week twelve years ago, which was increased now to £3 a week. He pointed out that if they were completely organised and properly directed they need not go to strike because the railway company would not like the men to go on strike and suffer a loss. The workers could achieve their ends by organisation.

Mr. Nadkarni, the Secretary of the Union then said the Agent had granted some concessions to gangmen and porters by the representations through the Union. If the men had not joined the Union they would not have get these concessions.

G. I. P. R. AND WORKERS

NAGPORE MEN ENDORSE BOMBAY UDTIMATUM

The Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Employees' General Union, Nagpur Branch, writes:—

A largely attended meeting of the G.I. P. Railway Workers of Nagpur was held at Humpyard on the 26th July to consider the situation created by the reply of the Agent to the Union Demands, Mr. R. S. Ruikar, presiding. Mr. Ruikar explained to the workers how the Agent's reply was considered to be quite disappointing and unsatisfactory even by the Bombay Workers and requested them to consider the whole situation quite dispassionately and decide upon the future line of action. He warned the workers that the future struggle with the Railway authorities backed by the forces of the Government was going to be a trying one and that once they decide upon a particular course of action there should be no going back. He told the Workers that their co-workers at Bombay and other centres had given an ultimatum of 15 days to the Agent and if the Agent is not prepared to re-consider his reply, the workers at other centres have decided to down tools. If they really wanted to fight for their rights, and demands, there was no other course open for them but to follow the co-workers at other centres; otherwise they must be content to remain in their present state of serfdom and slavery.

S. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

Referring to the situation on the S. I. Railway, Mr. Ruikar, deplored the outbreak of violence on the Railway, but strongly deprecated the action of the Madras Government in Madras and other places. He said that the Railway authorities and the Government by their obdurate policy of refusing to consider sympathetically the grievances of the S. I. Railway Workers and of starvisg them into submission, had driven the workers to despair and the outburst of violence on the S.I. Railway was the direct result of the policy of the Railway authorities.

MOSCOW BOGEY.

He strongly deprecated the tendency in some quarters to attribute every striker to Russian influence; and said that it was a deliberate attempt to side-track the issues; and that it was a pity that some Labour leaders were also raising this false bogey of Russian influence. He warned the Railway authorities and the Government to take a lesson from the S. I. R. situation and not to drive the workers to desperate action. He said that he still hoped that better sense would prevail with the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and that he would not drive the workers to take direct action. He appealed to all workers to stand by the Union and to down tools if the Agent did not reconsider his reply. He requested the Anglo-Indian Staff also to fall in line with the Indian Workers and not to prove traitors to the land which was their home.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were passed: (1) Expressing sympathy with the S. I. R. Strikers in their heroic effort to assert their reasonable demands and promising them all possible help, though deploring the outbreak of violence, (2) protesting against the action of the Government in withholding telegraphic communication between Bombay and Madras Railway workers and (3) regretting that the Agent's reply was highly unsatisfactory and resenting his threat of reduction and calling upon the Agent to reconsider his decision within a fortnight and recording the decision of the workers to down tools on the Agent's failure to do so.

Great enthusiasm prevailed amongst the workers. Mr. Ruiker is also going to arrange meetings at Wardha, Amla, and other centres in C. P. and Berar to prepare the workers for jonit and concerted action.

NEW G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

The G. I. P. Railway Workmen and G. I. P. General Staff Union have now been amalgamated into one big G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the first amalgamation meeting will be held at Damodar Thackersee Hall, Parel, on Thursday (the 2nd proximo), when besides passing resolutions on the question of amalgamation. There will be also an important decision in the matter of the threatened strike, recognition of the Union by the Agent, deputation to the Agent. division of the work on the line, etc.

BALURGHAT FAMINE RELIEF FUND

HINDU MISSION'S APPEAL

The Hindu Mission, Calcutta, has issued the following appeal:—

"By this time you are certainly aware of the severe famine that been raging in Balurghat, in the district of Dinajpur (North Bengal). To what miserable plight lacs of men and women have been reduced by hunger and starvation beggars all description. Mothers have been driven to sell their children for a morsel of food, fathers are quitting their families, leaving their women and children to their own fate. In course of enquiry in only 18 affected villages, so far 19 deaths from starvation have been revealed. To help these people in terrible distress relief work has been commenced by the Mission. Lacs of men in this district alone have been affected. Bankura, Khoolna, Murshidabad and some other districts in Bengal too are in the grip of devastating famine. Hence, huge sums of money are required to cope with the situation. So, we appeal to you, my generous countrymen, to come forward with your help and succour towards the relief of the suffering humanity.

DONATIONS.

During the week ending in the 21st of July the following donations have been received:—Calcutta Street procession collection, Rs. 170-10-9; Rice—6 mds. 38 seers, and 301 pieces of clothes. Sj. Meherchand, Sar goda, Punjab, Rs. 30; Sj. Shaheb Dayal, Saigal, Lahore, Rs. 5; Mymensing Bajitpur Bar Association through Sj. Nirode Chandra Dutta, Rs. 10; Dhirendra Chandra Mukherjee, Matihari, Rs. 8; Sj. Manmatha Kumar Roy on behalf of the inhabitants of Bhanga, Rs. 25; Tejpur Bengalee Yubak Samity through Sj. Ramesh Chandra Sarker, Rs. 100; Sj. Chandi Charan Chanda, Calcutta, Rs. 5; Babu Bakshiram Sud, Simla, Rs. 11; Babu Nandan Chand, B.A., Sambar Lake, Rajputana, Rs. 5; Sj. Basanta Kumar Sarker, Calcutta, Rice 1 md.; Babu Rajendra Nath Sanyal, Lucknow, Rs. 5; Sj. Sher Shing Mathur, Indore, Rs. 5; Sj. Shikhar Nath Banerjee, Meerut, Rs. 10; A friend, Poona, Rs. 500; Sreemati Karuna and Sneha, Lucknow, Rs. 50; Jharsaguda Post Office, Syta K. B. Devy and others, Rs. 3; Tejpur Bengalee Yubak Samity through Sj. J. C. Sarker (2nd inst.), Rs. 137-2; Syuta Nagendra Bala Devy, Tejpur, Rs. 7; Sj. Jatindra Chandra Chakravarty, Habiganj, Rs. 5; Sree Pramath Chandra Dhar, Habiganj, Rs. 3; Sreeman Gobinda Choudhury, Habiganj, Rs. 2; Sj. Harabanshalal Sud. Magha, Firojpur, Rs. 10; Tinsukea, Friend and Co. through Sj. Srish Chandra Chakravarty, New clothes Rs. 30; Shirts Rs. 40; Sj. Jatindra Mohon Bhattacharya, Secretary, Kaliganj Barwari Samity, through Sj. Pratap Chandra Majumdar, Rs. 125; Through Brahmachary Amal Krishna, from Chandpur (2nd inst.) Rs. 20; Previously acknowledged, Rs. 541-9-3, Clothes 614 pieces, rice 10 mds. 3 seers; Total Rs. 1,793-6, clothes 995, and rice 17 mds. 1 seer only.

BANK OF INDIA LTD

The following is the Forty-Fourth Report of the Directors of the above Bank for the half-year ended 30th June 1928:—

"The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended 30th June 1928. The Auditors' certificate is also annexed.

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 12,50,481-0-3, Less, Provision made for Income and Super-Tax Rs. 1,50,000-0-0 Leaving a net profit of Rs. 11,00,481-0-3 The balance brought forward from the last account was Rs. 3,04,966-7-2, Making a total of Rs. 14,05,447-7-5.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1928 Rs. 5,00,000-0-0, Carried forward to the next account Rs. 9,05,447-7-5, Rs. 14,05,447/7/5.

The average Bank rate for the 6 months was 6.945 per cent. A Branch of the Bank was opened at Bandra on 4th January 1928.

OFFER TO THE AGENTS

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has made one further offer to the Agent asking him to let a body of 6 representatives of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union—3 from workers and 3 from the staff to interview him over 3 important question facing the men and the management, namely, the present situation, resolutions of the men and the question of amalgamation. He has asked him to have the meeting either formal or informal, and is awaiting an early reply.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of Railway workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Dongri Shani's Temple and at Bhendi Bazaar, when reply from the Agent will be explained.

MACHINE GUNS HOLD NO TERROR

GOVERNOR'S FUTILE THREAT

The "Mahratta" writes:—

There are two other aspects of the question which require careful consideration. What is the purpose that lies behind the new innovation of asking the members of the Surat District to let the Revenue Member know within fourteen days whether they, on behalf of their constituents accept or refuse the conditions? It is a deliberate attempt to drive a wedge into the solid block and create divisions. Undoubtedly, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, Mr. Shivadasani and Dr. Dixit are made of stern stuff and will not fall prey to the threats or to the new venture of bringing about splits. Government knows no scruples in this matter. They therefore should immediately declare that they have faith in Mr. Patel's leadership and know that he is fighting a righteous cause. No question of personal honour or prestige, it is hoped, will be allowed to have any influence in this regard. If they repudiate Mr. Patel's leadership in this hour of crisis, they would do immense harm to the interests of the country as a whole. The distrust of a leader proves to be the ruin of best organised movements. History teaches that lesson. None can afford, except at great peril, to change horses in the middle of the stream!

The exhibition of the mailed fist and reference to the mighty resources of the Empire introduce a new phase. Rarely, if ever, Government advertises its claws. Shorn of all sophistry and trappings of authority, the Governor asks the peasants of Bardoli to obey without a word of protest, the orders of the executive which he calls the writ of His Majesty. If these orders are to be considered as writs of His Majesty then the Bardoli peasants and even the whole nation that backs the Bardoli peasants have to declare that such writs which are unjust and oppressive, even if they are issued by His Majesty himself, will have to be disobeyed and thrown on the scrap-heap. We believe the Government is taking a suicidal step in giving the issue at Bartoli this colouring. Have the machine guns ever settled any issue? They may carry death with them to thousands but killing is no solution, because it only increases hatred and keep the members of fight burning for generations. Besides, these machine guns and military machines hold no terrors for India. The people are fighting for divine freedom with no weapons but those of righteousness and truth which know no defeat. The nation will accept the challenge of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and God willing will come out victorious. This is the view which we hold of the situation. We shall await future developments with interest.

"ARMS AND THE MAN"

FOR HOSPITAL FUND

Those who saw the Elphinstone College students play "The Importance of Being Earnest" at 5H will welcome the news that they are at present rehearsing for another—G. B. Shaw's "Arms and the Man." This effort is for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund and is under the patronage of the Minister of Education for Bombay, who hopes to be present.

The date is not definitely fixed, but it is understood that the promotors hope that the Excelsior Theatre will be available for Saturday night, September 1st, and Sunday evening matinee, September 2nd.

The students have already made a favourable impression "on the boards." The present play is by G. B. S. and full of his witticisms. The scene is laid in Bulgarit somewhere in the 80's, and there is a good deal of Shavian Philosophy about young lovers' dreams, the romance of militarism including a soldier character who believes in making "War" with packets of chocolate and the hard, cold facts of everyday life. The play is really the original of "The Chocolate Soldier."

The production of the play is in the able hands of Dr. Edward Parker, while a small administrative committee has been formed with Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, Prof. V. G. Rao (Treasurer), and Mr. S. Jepson. Miss Adenwalla is being responsible for the costumes, and with the co-operation of Madan Theatres, Ltd., a good house at popular prices is anticipated to help a very praiseworthy object.

MR. HAJI'S COASTAL RESERVATION BILL

SUPPORT OF P & T R ASSOCIATION

The Honorary Joint Secretaries, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has addressed a letter to The Secretary, Government of India, Legislative Department, Simla on Mr. S. N. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill, in which it is stated:

Speaking as an Association interested in the provision of necessary comforts and facilities for the travelling public, the Association has no hesitation in stating that so far as sea travel is concerned, the treatment meted out to deck passengers travelling by the ships of the British Shipping Companies plying along the Indian Coast and elsewhere and engaged in carrying Indian passengers travelling to and from Indian Ports leaves much to be desired.

In addition to the evils of a monopoly, we have to add the evils of foreign management. The superior staff in the service of the Company, both ashore and afloat, is non-Indian and have, it at all, superficial knowledge of their requirements and hence by want of knowledge and because of different nationality are unsympathetic to Indian demands and requirements.

It is because the principle underlying Mr. Haji's Bill is certain to prove an important factor in the creation and development of an Indian Mercantile Marine that the Committee are strongly in favour of a speedy attainment of the aims and objects of the Bill.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAWLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have always felt a peculiar irony in the description "Improvement Trust Chawls" applied to the most disreputable hovels in Bombay. Improvement indeed! If the City Fethers were ont to believe their professions of practical sympathy with the masses, these abominations belie them abundantly. Putrid through and through—and described as "Improvement Trust Chawls! What sort of civilization do the "Fathers" expect from these "children" of the City when they are herded together like pigs—six in a small dingy cabin that leaks, stinks and breeds disease and vice?

Before they wax eloquent again over the moral interests of the masses and spend public funds on furbishing of the exterior of the Corporation Building will they give a thought or, better still, move a muscle to improve the barbarous standards of their "Improvement" Trust where the poor are concerned?

I will take but one instance of their improvement of the poor. It will do to give a pretty true and general idea of their standards of improvement. It is called "Improvement Trust, Patreka Chawl, Saat Rasta." They are miserable tin sheds that rattle in a gust of wind and leak in a shower of rain. As many as six human beings have to live in one small cubicle where they can scarcely stretch out their limbs. There is a primitive shelter made of gunny bags and one piece of tin, on the pavement. It is not four feet square, it is open to all the winds that blow and when I saw it after five days of more or less incessant rain it was absolutely sodden. And yet it is the only shelter for a family of four who have to keep their wet clothes on till a spell of dry weather comes to dry them. This family is willing to pay a small rent but they are unable to find a square foot of better lodgings. Will not the "Improvement Trust" do something for them—and for the hundreds or thousands of similar cases? Do they want to stamp out the poor with these terrible odds?—Yours, etc.,

F. K.

S. I. R. STRIKE FIZZLING OUT?

"SITUATION RAPIDLY RETURNING TO NORMAL"

HEAVY DAMAGE TO ENGINES AND STOCK

NO LOCK-OUT WAGES TO STRIKERS

The Agent, South Indian Railway, wires from Trichinopoly under date 29th July:—The situation is rapidly returning to normal. All police patrols are now in their position and as soon as the signals are restored night running will be resumed. Goods trains and additional passenger trains ran yesterday on various sections. From the reports which have appeared in the press and elsewhere the public will realise that considerable dislocation of the working of the railway has taken place and that it will be sometime before normal conditions can be fully restored.

DAMAGE TO ENGINES AND STOCK.

In addition to the several engines which have been damaged during the strike in the workshops a large number of engines are out of commission than would have been the case if the strike had not occurred. In addition to this much of the passenger stock has been badly damaged in accidents and by stone throwing and the number of carriages available is in consequence reduced considerably. Although no effort will be spared to get back to normal conditions as early as possible it is found that sometime must elapse before the full train service which was in force before the strike can be resumed and that the cancellation of certain trains is inevitable. These trains will be notified in due course. It may be necessary also to reduce the number of special trains which have been run in previous years for festival and other special traffic.

ADMINISTRATION'S REGRET.

The administration much regrets the inconvenience to the travelling public which must result from a reduction in the train services but every effort will be made to minimise this inconvenience and more trains will be put on as engines and rolling stock become available.—A. P.

MADRAS, July 28.

The Agent, South Indian Railway, wires in connection with the strike situation:—

The workshop staff is being notified that the shops will be reopened at any time when the men undertake to be of good behaviour, but under no circumstances will pay be given for the period the men were off duty.—A. P.

MORE LEADERS ARRESTED

BROAD GAUGE POSITION NORMAL

MADRAS, July 28.

While the position on the broad gauge is practically normal, reports from various stations on the metre gauge line, particularly between Madras and Mayavaram show that the men are turning up for duty in larger numbers. The engine running staff at Trichinopoly Junction and Madura are reported to be still holding out but it is expected that they will also come into line with the other workers very soon. A large number of prominent strikers has been already arrested on charges of incitement to commit offences against the Railway Act. Besides the President of the local Railway Union, ten others were arrested in Madras to-day on charges of inciting the men at a disturbance at Egmore in the early stages of the strkie. The Secretary of the Podanur Railway Union has also been arrested.—A. P.

"INDIAN FINANCE" ON S. I. R. STRIKE

SELF-STYLED' LEADERS CONDEMNED

CALCUTTA, July 28.

"Indian Finance" devotes a long leading article to discuss the situation created by the strike on the South Indian Railway and the threatened strike on the G. I. P. Railway and condemns "self-styled" leaders misguiding and misleading the workmen. The journal pays a tribute to Col. Rothera's reasonableness who, it says, was able not to lose his head notwithstanding the exhibition of violence by the strikers and commends his continued willingness to help the strikers although, at present, in view of the turn of events, Col. Rothera would be justified in feeling sore against them.—A. P.

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NATION'S VOICE WILL PREVAIL

NEHAS PASHA'S MESSAGE TO EGYPTIANS

A PRINCE'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

Mustafa Nahas Pasha, the President, has issued the following appeal to the nation on behalf of the Wafd:—

Egyptians! The country is passing through a critical time and painful history is repeating itself. To-day the Egyptian nation is the victim of miseries through some of its own people. Our enemies have made some of our own countrymen as the instruments of our misfortune. So that our union should be broken, we should be led away from the sight of path and the country should be deprived of liberty and independent by Egyptians themselves.

Egyptians! Look back on the past and then study the present condition. Remember the late Saad (Zaghlul) Pasha when enemies made false and untrue charges against him. Remember the time when the late leader's best work was criticised, when his courage, his patriotism and his honesty were attacked. Neither courtesy nor magnaninity deterred our enemies from attacking him. So much so that even after his death he remained a criminal in their eyes.

Remember those enemies who used to oppose him. They thought that he had fallen low and had forgotten that the nation had a Divine light which makes the country recognise, even in the darkest hour, sincere and honest men as also imposters be they even in authority.

Remember that these men had rendered the constitution ineffective for more than a year, they involved the nation in the worst of miseries and had tried to create differences between the King and the country so that miseries might become still more wide-spread.

To unite all parties, what sacrifices did the Wafd not make. But, after Saad Pasha's death these enemies supposed that your strength was failing and there was confusion in Wafdist ranks. But God disillusioned them and frustrated all their efforts to break the power of the Wafd. Thus when the draft constitution prepared by Sarwat Pasha was not put forward, the Wafd and the whole Egyptian nation pronounced it as unacceptable and rejected it.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

From that day the enemies of the Wafd resolved to weaken the Wafd and destroy the existing unity. History is repeating itself to-day. Efforts are being made to create differences between you and the King, and your enemies are busy trying to suspend the Constitution.

Your Ministers have resigned and they thank God that maintaining their self-respect and honour they themselves resigned and are enjoying the confidence of the nation.

Egyptians! It is the most critical hour for the country, rise and defend your union. Beware of what your enemies want you to do. Think over the whole problem peacefully and quietly. Rest assured that the Wafd is the true representative of your wishes and intentions. Saad Zaghlul's spirit is assuring you that the voice of the Nation will yet prevail exactly as it did before, that the troubles that you are facing to-day are but a test of your patriotism and your determination and that the country will certainly rid itself of these miseries.

"DO NOT BRING A BLOT ON EGYPT"

APPEAL FOR UNITY

Prince Omar Tousum has also issued the following appeal to Egyptians:—

You are all the sons of one country the history of which is grand and the greatness of which is very ancient.

A foreign power taking advantage of the dissentions among her sons has imposed its occupation on this beloved country.

The experience of factions and cliques has been so bitter that we should have feared them as a snake-bitten man fears a serpent. We ought to be united on one common purpose. Dangers surround us and the most urgent necessity is to remove them.

Imitating Europe we formed parties but there is a great difference between ourselves and Europe. It would have been well if our imitation, however, had stopped there. We could have formed parties to ventilate our differences but we should have united in the face of danger. If we did that we would be imitating Europe correctly though there is a very great difference between Europeans and ourselves: They live in their countries in perpetual peace and we are always overwhelmed by dangers. But the most painful thing for Egypt, besides the conflict and collision of these parties, is that they are not on the right path. Conflicts in such circumstance naturally injures the cause of Egypt. And then the bickerings among Egyptian journals is still more contrary to Egypt's honour and respect.

In the name, and for the sake, of Egypt, I appeal to her sons that if the nation has helped you to progress so far as to be able to represent and interpret its feelings then do not bring a blot on it through your internal discussions and animosities. If you are true patriots then abandon that which becomes a poisoned weapon in the hands of your enemies. Be brothers and true friends. Love of country is meaningless if you nurse grudge and enmity in your hearts.

CO-OPERATION AMONG WOMEN

GIRGAUM INSTITUTE FORMED

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute a strong and influential Committee of Maharashtriya Women has been appointed to carry out propaganda work regarding co-operation among Maharashtra women. The members of the Committee are:—

Chairman:—Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, Hon. Secretary:—Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar. Asstt. Secretary:—Mrs. Manorambai Malankar. Members of the Committee:—Mrs. Maltibai Karwa, Mrs. Nalinibai Dalvi, and Miss Manakbai Vaidya. The Committee will hold meetings of ladies in the various centres of the city from time to time to explain the principles of co-operation, to get more members to the Institute, to investigate the possibilities of starting new societies on sound lines and in general spread a sound and practical knowledge of co-operative ideas among women. It is proposed to appoint another woman's Committee shortly from among Gujarathi women for the same purpose.

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"AN OVERSTATED FACT"

TRUTH ABOUT ACCIDENT TO H. H. NAWAB OF BHOPAL

The Publicity Officer, Bhopal, wires:—"The Delhi correspondent of the "New India" has through lack of adequate information overstated the fact of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal having met with a "serious" accident, while playing polo, and has consequently caused unnecessary alarm and anxiety to a large number of His Highness' friends, and well-wishers in the country. The facts of the accident briefly stated are as under:—

While playing cycle polo one afternoon His Highness got a slight cut on his nose from the stick of another player. The surgeon in attendance immediately put four stitches on the wound, and His Highness subjected himself to this painful operation smilingly and cheerfully, talking to the Doctor and others all the while. He then had his dinner, and as usual sat out and conversed with members of his staff till about midnight. His Highness was not "confined to his bed room" even for a single day on account of this accident. The daily routine of office work was regularly gone through, with the various Ministers and Secretaries. Dr. Ansari's stay at Bhopal beyond the usual period of his visits was mainly due to the Doctor's own indisposition. His Highness is quite alright now, and has resumed his tennis and other outdoor exercises. He motors down to Indore to-morrow to meet His Excellency the Viceroy."

Cawnpore, July 28.—"Roti" (which means "bread") a new Urdu Communist weekly has appeared in Cawnpore this week under the editorship of Mr. Deonarayan Panday and Mr. Rajeshwar Prasad Srivastava. The paper's avowed policy is to fight for the liberty of India by all means.—A. P.

LANDLORDS' CASE

AGAINST EXTENSION OF RENT ACT

Mr. C. M. Desai writes:—

The Bombay Rent Act was originally passed in the year 1918 under circumstances mentioned by His Excellency Lord Willingdon the then President of the Legislative Council. His Excellency among other things said "I quite admit this Bill (Rent Bill) is entirely novel in character, but I think that the Hon'ble Members will all realise that it is due to facts and War circumstances under which we exist at this particular moment. We are all determined that in these abnormal times when a large part of the population is under hard conditions, that such measures shall be taken which necessitated the enactment of the Rent Act. If we cast a glance in the past, we shall surely be reminded of the things to see that they are treated absolutely fairly until the War is over."

CAUSES.

From the above extract, it is clear that there were special circumstances in 1918 which necessitated the enactment of the things which in my judgment made it obligatory on the part of the Government to look to the interests of the tenant class. The War that was then going on demanded from the City of Bombay housing accommodations for Military troops and authorities. The War also conduced to the development of Mill and several other industries, thus bringing an influx of population. Then again there was the opening of the Development Department with its huge Schemes before it to engage several thousands of people which also claimed housing accommodation in the City.

These three things combined made a dearth of accommodation in Bombay and the rents consequently went high. Under these circumstances, it was deemed justifiable that the Government should intervene and pass the Rent Act which would not otherwise have been thought proper.

PRINCIPLES EXAMINED.

At this stage, it may become necessary to examine the principles of the Rent Act. Broadly speaking, the interests of the one class have to be sacrificed for giving protection to the other class and that an artificial restraint is to be maintained for the protection of the suffering class. It is, therefore, necessary that this restriction should be for a time and upto a limit to meet the necessity of the emergency. It is the duty of the Government to hold the balance even and to see that neither of the parties suffer enormously or an undue advantage is taken by the other. My opinion on this matter is that artifical restriction does no good to either party. It takes away from the landlords a desire to purchase land and build houses, with the natural result that the tenants will be required to pay more rent, in consequence of insufficiency of housing accommodation, which the continuance of the Rent Act implies.

THE PLIGHT OF THE LANDLORDS.

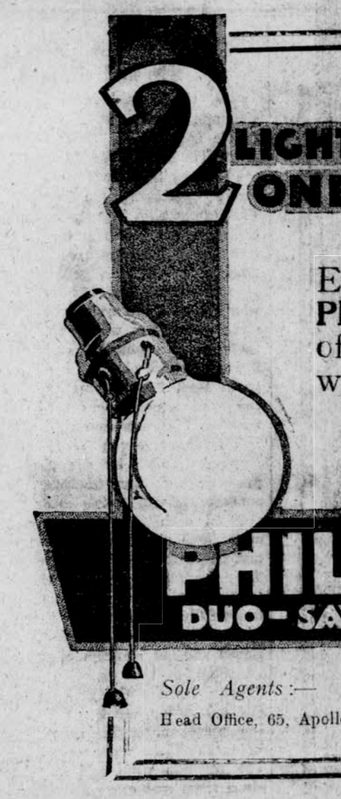
The Landlord in Bombay is a buffer between the tenant and the Government. On the one hand, the Government is penalizing him in the extreme. When the whole of India is paying 1½ per cent as Stamp duty, the Bombay Landlord has been made to pay 3½ per cent. The natural result of this is reflected in the Official Report of 1926 where it is stated that the mortgages have been increased by 8134 or 0.1 per cent. This general increase the Report says is attributed to failure of crops and tightness of money market which compelled landlords to borrow monies on their securities. In addition to this, there is an endless woe of troubles in respect of the assessment difficulties and the Draw-Back questions. Besides landlords in Bombay have to pay many heavy taxes which takes away a major part of the income by way of rent. But as this is not enough, an average landlord has to suffer considerable difficulties even from the tenants. The Rent Act has turned the head of many a tenant. The tenants do not pay rent regularly from month to month and put the landlords to the necessity of ejecting them through the legal procedure. Even for ordinary increase allowable under the Rent Act, the Rent Controller's Certificate is necessary which inflicts considerable hardships on Landlords. The Rent Act gives a free hand to tenants who may be of an undesirable character and puts the landlords to considerable embarrassment and difficulties for ejecting them.

PECULIAR ASPECT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

There is another aspect of the Legislature as the franchise is confined to tenants paying a certain amount as rent. The Members of the Legislative Council, it is natural, would look to the tenants competent to vote for their Seats on the Legislature. It is, therefore, clear that those members would look to the interests of the tenants rather than those of the Landlords, and when there is such a conflict between the interests of the one and the other, naturally, the tenants by whom the Members are returned are anxious to get an undue advantage over landlords, and the strength of the members of the tenants' class being preponderating, the landlords' case goes to the wall at every stage.

FUNDAMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS TO JUSTIFY EXTENSION.

When a bill to extend the present Rent Act is considered, it is necessary in the first place to look for the fact, whether there had been sufficient time for putting certain development Schemes into execution, whether such Schemes that had been provided have materialised and whether there is sufficient accommodation available in the City to remove restrictions due to Rent Act. In the first place warnings after warnings were given on the Floor of the Legislative Council that the last extension of the Rent Act was final and that the tenant should not expect any further extension of the Rent Act. Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar has stated in the Select Committee as follows. "And he would, therefore, sound a note of warning to the Government that they should before the expiry of the period proposed under the Bill take the necessary steps for the housing of those who have been hit-hard by the so-called High Rents as it unfair for the Government to penalize the owners of the properties for a long number of years." After such a strong warning, it was the business of the Members working on behalf of the tenants to procure as much housing accommodations as was possible, so that by the time the present Rent Act expired there may have sufficient accommodation for population in Bombay.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THE BAGALKOT CONFERENCE

ALL PREPARATIONS COMPLETE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BAGALKOT, July 28.

The Karnataka week commences from Monday. All the preparations are now complete. Propaganda against the Small Holdings Bill and the Land Revenue Bill is still going on in the villages. A huge number of peasants is expected for the Ryots' Conference. Mr. Ponditappa Chikkodi M. L. C., will preside over this Conference. Meetings are being arranged every day in different wards of the Town for different Sections of the people. A crowded meeting was held day-before-yesterday in the Shivanand Theatre which was meant only for students. Dr. Hardikar explained the significance of the Youth movement. At the conclusion as the President, Mr. Patwardhan insisted on addressing the gathering in Marathi, the meeting ended abruptly.

Volunteers from different places of Karnatak are coming in. The Presidents of various Conferences and Exhibitions are to come here on the 31st inst. It is arranged to take them all into a huge procession round about the City on the evening of the 31st inst. The Chief guest Raja Dhararaja Girji Bahaddur is coming here from Hyderabad on the evening of 31st. inst., with his friends.

The Cauvery Amateur Club of Bagalkot have decided to stage on the night of the 1st. August, "Pati-Vashi-Karana" the new social comic play, written by the late Vasudevacharya Kerur.

Delegates and Visitors are expected from all the parts of the Karnatak, Dharwar, Bangalore and Belgaum seem to be sending in great contingents. The whole of the Bijapur Bar the mercantile community and all the other enlightened persons are coming here from Bijapur for the occasion.

VEGETABLE GHEE

GOVT. OF INDIA'S CIRCULAR

DELHI, July 28.

A great deal of interest is being taken in vegetable substitutes for ghee, which are being put on the market in increasing quantities. Several times the question has come up for discussion before the Delhi Municipality and following the debates dealers in vegetable ghee have been segregated from dealers in pure ghee. A Chemical Analyser has been appointed and the local Government have been requested to extend the Punjab Food Adulteration Act to Delhi Province. The levy of a heavy octroi duty on vegetable ghee has also been suggested, but it has been pointed out that a heavy duty will result in the Delhi market for vegetable ghee being shifted to some place outside the municipal bounds and will not solve the problem. It is pointed out that the question is an All-India one, and that if the evil is to be checked, it must be dealt with at the source. It is understood that any measure that the Government of India may take in the matter will have the full support of the Delhi Municipality.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the United Provinces Government have addressed a circular to Municipal Boards, in which the main objections against vegetable ghee are outlined. It is stated there that persons who do not eat meat obtain the necessary fats either from milk or ghee, or from vegetable oils, but it is recognised that vegetable fat derived from vegetable oils, does not contain the necessary vitamins. It is pointed out that milk and ghee have special nourishing qualities which vegetable oils have far less. The United Provinces Government are giving particular attention to measures to save purchasers of ghee from any possible deception, and in carrying out such measures they solicit the co-operation of Municipal Boards and the public.

It is also understood that the Government of India have addressed a circular to the Local Governments for eliciting public opinion on the subject, after which it is understood that they will take definite steps to deal with the problem.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Karachi:—The death has occurred at the Karachi Civil Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis, of Bhai Narai nDiaddas, a wealthy merchant of Hyderabad (Sind).—A. P.

Calcutta.—The death has occurred of Lt. Colonel D. Knoxford, at the Presidency General Hospital.—A. P.

Calcutta.—On the ground that uncontrolled processions are likely to lead to breach of the peace Mr. T. Mirza, Superintendent of Police, Hooghly District, has prohibited processions without license on public roads and thoroughfares for a period of three months.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The trade depression, strikes in various parts of the country and the acute and precarious state of the Indian cotton industry were attributed to the Government's exchange policy by Mr. Faizulla Gangjee, Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, who in moving the adoption of the quarterly report of the Chamber this evening, reviewed the general trades position of the country.—A. P.

Rangoon, July 27:—Charges were framed to-day under Section 500 I.P.C. (defamation) by the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate, against Dr. U Thein Maung, M.L.C. and U Tun Than, editor and printer and publisher, respectively, of the English paper "New Burma," the complainant being U Kyaw Zan, Advocate.—A. P.

Bangalore July 28.—The Mysore University is shortly convening the All-India Vernaculars Conference with a view to advance vernacular literature.—A. P.

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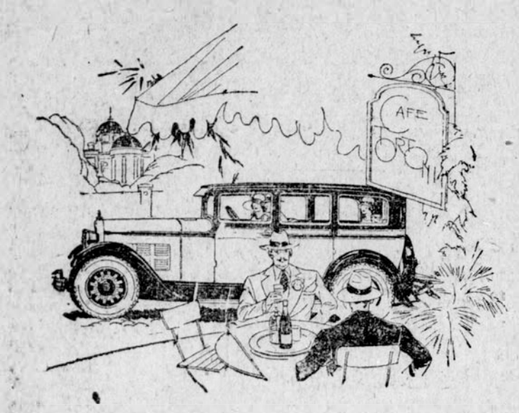

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NOMINATION TOMFLOOER IN THE U. S. A.

(Continued from page 6).

gies and talents, especially their gift for public speaking.

FACING BOTH WAYS TACTICS.

Then the Senator from Utah reads the Party platform, the majority report. (The minority report, later!) No enthusiasm here, either; only a feigned interest and light applause. Under ordinary circumstances, anybody—even Mr. Hoover—would distrust the man who would send forth so palpably insincere a statement; they would say that he used facts with beautiful carelessness, and language with obvious intent to deceive; or at least to be ambiguous. But map in the aggregate appears to be subject to entirely different appraisal. The platform is passed up,—even if it is not wildly applauded. One by one the planks are put together; but whether the resulting contraption will prove to be a raft or a scaffold doth not yet appear. At all events one can say that it is pretty frail, and has already broken through in places. The laws that govern the "give and-take" were followed as usual, a method beautifully illustrated by the party stand on the Prohibition question, when Mr. Borah got his mention of the amendment, even though that mention was a mere platitude, while the Eastern leaders kept the unpopular word "Volstead" out of the platform.—a facing-both-ways attitude which the voter will accept meekly. The farmers were told to take what was given them and cease meddling in politics, and were told it with no mincing of words. The "back-bone" of the nation has ceased to be important; and that phrase is set on the shelf until the next war, when it will be taken down and dusted off. The suave senator ended up with a suggestion for "combating the tendency to turn the Federal Government into an easy means of lightening responsibilities." —which was merely a euphemism embodying a slap at Government ownership given by men who are sore over the loss to the property interests, of Muscles Shoals and its enormous power sources. If there is anything before which both parties quail, it is government ownership, that wide and strong bridge between this era of competition and the coming period of co-operation, or Socialism. . . .

CHAMPION OF UNPOPULAR CAUSES.

There remains the minority report presented by the son of that splendid old Commoner, "Bob" La Follette, ever a burr under the saddle of the Republican Party throughout his long career. Young Bob, be it understood, is the true son of his father, and not in the least afraid of unpopular causes; and a minority report at a Republican presidential convention surely qualifies as such! Young La Follette began by saying that "Republicanism is rooted in the assertion that "all men are created equal." This did not stir a ripple on the floor where the delegates sit; but the farmers in the gallery took it as a good omen, and when the speaker enunciated the fact that, to-day farmers must buy in a productive market and sell in an unproductive one, they let out a whoop. Then the "enfant terrible" of the G. O. P. mentions the oil scandal A chill goes through the convention. No one has dared to allude to that sore thought it is safe to say that no one can forget it.

HIS CHILLY RECEPTION.

This, too, gets a "hand,"—in the gallery! "We are against the Mellon plan, which aims further to reduce the tax on great wealth." (Mr. Mellon sits directly under the nose of the doughty young reformer!) Hearty applause from "hoi polloi"; but a dead, though unembarrassed, silence from the delegates. But the audacity of that address brings forth something quite unusual,—applause from the assembled reporters. the first they have vouchsafed. . . . Now comes the loudest bellow of the whole big noise, the thunderous and long drawn out "no-o-o" that registers the vote when the speaker moves the adoption of the minority report,—registering also the interest that the great majority of the Republicans have in justice, idealism, or even plain political decency. There were a few "Ayes," mostly from the speaker's own state. But even so, young Bob got a rousing cheer. Men—when they are not politicians, simply and solely—appreciate a good fighter though he does fight in a lost cause. Anything that looks forward to any change in the "mise en scene" of American life to-day, is a lost cause. Has not Miss Mayo intimated that this civilization is perfect, rounded and complete! Why change it? Only a few negligible Socialists and other radicals think of such a wild thing. The Republican party merely looks over a seared shoulder at the future, once in a while, orates on its past experiences, pats itself on the shoulder and searches for new fields in which to graft, gauge and guzzle,—all but a few La Follettes, that is to say. And always one hopes and prays that sometime these may prove to be the leaven that leaveneth the whole lump.

IGNORING THE FARMERS.

I have said that the farmers were practically ignord. But, now comes the announcement of the nomination of Curtis for vice-president, and some say that this is a sop to the farm bloc. To say that a man who leaned toward the farmer's on April 12, and valiantly opposed them six weeks later—one vote cancelling the other—could attract their support is absurd, yet the absurdity of the nomination is so great that absurd reasons for it are to be expected. Only the evening before Mr. Hoover's nomination, Mr. Curtis said, "I would not give a whoop in hell for the man who only seeks to go along with the tide." A day earlier he characterized Mr. Hoover as a candidate who would have to be apologized for from the beginning to the end of the campaign! A little later he said he would support any candidate even if he "sailed for England the day after the convention," this last voicing a criticism that Mr. Hoover is too British in his sympathies and background. A nice team the G. O. P. has chosen!

HOOVER'S POLITICAL DEXTERITY.

And what about the presidential nominee, sworn to maintain the principles of Coolidge,—to maintain and "continue!" That, be it understood has been mainly a policy of passivity; and Mr. Hoover is nothing if not ceaselessly active. Only a convention galvanized into motion by all sorts of mechanical devices in the interest of noise, dominated by brass bands and led by has-beens spouting the most awful oratory outside of bedlam, could seriously believe that a man of Herbert Hoover's temperament would spend four years trying to imitate Calvin Coolidge. It is to laugh. Certainly the former does not have the craven respect for money and position that the President has always had, nor is he accustomed to be the tool for varying handles. What he may develop into under the leadership of Wall Street nobody knows, but just now he seems considered separated from Mr. Coolidge, and alien to him. Time will tell, however. One thing he can do, and that is to dodge an issue; he can say one thing to-day and another to-morrow without turning a hair. He can be plausibly untruthful; he can promise grandly, and forget with dispatch. He "can" reverse his policies with the tide of public opinion, or because of pressure from the "right" quarter; and doubtless he will do this.

Meanwhile all who could manage it have leaped, climbed or been hoisted upon the band-wagon regardless of their previous lukewarmness toward the Secretary of Commerce. The Republican tide is riding high. It may go down before November's test and Al Smith's popularity, for tide has its ebb as well as its flow. Hoover is a strong candidate—presumably; Smith is a strong "man." Most of the citizens of this country await the outcome with little understanding and less interest.

A REPLY TO MR. JOSHI

(Continued from page 6).

aidedly in favour of Britain's rights to rule over any other people's country, Lansbury was forced to resign from the Anti-Imperialist League. Brockway registered the British Labour Party's displeasure and began to function as the Chairman. Immediately this "Labour and Socialist International" gave notice of expulsion to Brockway from his position as representative of the I. L. P. unless he resigned from the League Against Imperialism. Thus, Fenner Brockway, the I. L. P. hero, departed from the new League, to uphold the right of Britain to rule Asia and Africa. Now, Chaman Lal, opposed to the Simon Commission, is to attend as a delegate at this "Labour and Socialist International," with its policy to strongly support the Simon Commission. And this outrage is to be carried out in the name of the Indian workers, as if they knew all about it, and had agreed to sell their country's freedom to a few pseudo-Socialist upstarts of bossy European blood! I leave my Indian brothers and sisters to judge me when I unhesitatingly characterise such proceedings as dishonest, unconstitutional and wire-pulled, and I do not mind Joshi's outburst. Joshi lays stress that it was done by a full Committee of the A. I. T. U. Congress, but his own report shows that representatives came from nine organisations, whereas according to the list given by Joshi to Purcell, he had on that day, 57 organisations affiliated; so we can see how completely democratic is the force of Joshi's Delhi resolutions.

The Delhi resolution was carried in February, 1928, but I have before me the proceedings of the Committee of the A. I. T. U. Congress in Cawnpore, in November, 1927, when even this unconstitutional and 'ultra vires' Delhi resolution against the W. W. L. I. was not passed, and when we were the London agents.

DOUBLE FACED POLICY.

One Mr. Tarini. Prasad Sinha had written from London asking for a few Indian students to be educated in England for Trade Union and Labour organisation work. The Committee did not have the common-sense to refer even such a matter to us in London. This Mr. Sinha has persistently refused to associate with the W. W. L. I. in London. How and where is he to educate these Indians, except by delivering them to some British political organisation? Mr. Sinha is an ardent member of the I. L. P. which claims by paper resolutions to be a friend of Indian freedom. Let my Indian readers judge of this double-faced I. L. P. policy. The I. L. P. tries to throw dust into the eyes of the outside public, that its policy is more advanced than that of the British Labour Party in Parliament. The British Labour policy the British right of occupation in Egypt, utter disregard of Indian's opposition to the Simon Commission, etc., is all entirely framed and controlled by the Labour members in the House of Commons along with a few persons from the Labour Party Executive. Out of 157 Labour M.P.'s, 112 are members of the I. L. P. and out of about a dozen members of the Executive who are not M.P.'s and who attend and vote at Parliamentary meetings quite a half are I. L. P. members. So these I. L. P. members keep a just policy on paper, and pass and put into practice an unjust policy as members of the House of Commons.

All the above ramifications show how very essential of the Workers' Welfare League of India.

APPEAL TO INDIAN POLITICIANS.

I boldly appeal once again:—

1. To all Indian politicians to devote themselves as a primary task to the organisation of the workers and peasants of India.

2. To see that every worker, be he industrial or agricultural—is in his or her trade union, and that all trade unions affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress.

3. To see that neither simpletons nor political tricksters occupy important positions in the A. I. T. U. C.; for men who are not upholders of their country's freedom are not likely to be sincere or useful apostles of the workers' freedom.

4. To see that all Delhi resolutions are emphatically repudiated, and even to stop Chaman Lal and others attending reactionary conferences in Europe in the name of Indian workers.

5. That a Committee of independent and intelligent persons be appointed to study the differences between reactionary and advanced Labour and Socialist International organisations.

6. To take steps for starting a Labour College in India along the lines of my memorandum given to the Congress Committee last year.

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MUTUAL INTERCOURSE

The following is the concluding portion of report, published by the Government of India, of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference:—

The assets of the Cable and Marconi Companies, will therefore be held by the Communications Company except so far as they belong to subsidiary companies in which the cable and Marconi Companies holding is less than one hundred per cent. The communications company will also acquire Government cables and hold a lease of the post office beam service. The capital of the Communications Company is not to exceed, at the inception thirty milion pounds. The communications company also takes over, as from the 1st April 1928, the Pacific Cable Board's cables, the West Indian cable and wireless system worked by the Pacific Cable Board, the Imperial Atlantic Cables, and a lease of the post office beam service.

The beam service is to be leased for twenty-five years at a rental of a basic sum of £250,000 per annum. The communications company also undertakes inter alia to meet the annual services of the outstanding debt of the Pacific Cable Board. The Board of Directors of the Merger Company, the communications company, and the cable and marconi companies will be identical. Two directors one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Communications Company, are to be persons approved by His Majesty's Government on the suggestion of the cable and the communications companies. The object of the identity of the Boards is to secure unity of direction and of policy throughout the undertaking. At the beginning of amalgamation the number of directors will probably be large, but it has been accepted by the companies that as opportunities offer, this number shall be reduced to, say, twelve, including the two directors approved by the Government. A net revenue of £ 1,865,000 from the communications company services is to be allotted for the purpose of the company. All net revenue from communications services in excess of that sum are to go fifty per cent. to the company, and fifty per cent. to the reduction of rates, or such purposes as the Advisory Committee may approve. The share allotted to the company is as an incentive to improve and develop its service, so as to avoid the tendency to stagnation. The Advisory Committee is to include representatives of Governments participating in this conference, and with the approval of the Governments concerned, the representatives of other parts of the Empire may be added from time to time as requied. Except with the assent of the advisory committee the rates prevailing at the date of the formation of the Communications Company should not be revised, for the main concern of the Government is to secure an efficient and cheap service. Cases may occur in which the interests of the public in regard to cheap communication may conflict with strategic requirements. In such cases the Committee must weigh the relative merits and advice accordingly. Neither the precise composition of the Committee nor the status of the members of the Advisory Committee are laid down by the Conference, who leave it to the Governments concerned, but British control over the companies must be guaranteed, and in time of war or of national emergencies, the Governments may assume control of the cable and wireless systems. The object of the schemes is to secure a common basis for the conduct of telegraphic communications in various parts of the Empire.

A LINK FOR MUTUAL INTERCOURSE

The report says: If our proposals commend themselves to the Governments of the several parts of the Empire, we recommend that they should take steps to apply the principle of the scheme to overseas telegraphic undertakings operating within their jurisdiction with necessary modification. It will be appreciated that if any of the undertakings concerned were not under prominent British control, the prospects of harmonious working might be prejudiced. The scheme, it is hoped, will serve as a link on which several parts of the Empire will depend more than any other for mutual intercourse and mutual support. It is our belief that our recommendations will provide the benefits which naturally flow from a rapid, cheap and efficient system of communication."—A .P.

GUJRAT KATHIAWAR MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD AT RAJKOT IN SEPTEMBER

BHAVNAGAR, July 25.

The Gujarat-Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference is holding its second annual sessions this year at Rajkot in the beginning of September next. The Managing Committee of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bhavnagar has decided, therefore, to hold a public meeting at Bhavnagar, when the dates of the Conference are fixed, to apprise the people of the aims and objects of the Conference.

The scale of fees is as follows:—

(1) Members of the Reception Committee Rs. 10. (2) Delegates Rs. 2. (3) Visitors Re. 1.

Those who wish to take part in the Conference are requested to get their names registered as soon as possible, also those who intend to work as volunteers.

All persons coming to the conference will be the guests of Saith Haji Abdul Gani Baig Mohammad Bavani of Jetpur.

FROM PEON TO TOURIST

A POONA YOUTH'S ADVENTURE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, July 28.

What the ambition of a man can achieve, despite difficulties, is revealed by the lips of Mr. D. N. Borate a leading man of the Mali Community of Poona. Interviewed, Mr. Borate, who is quite an unassuming man with hardly even primary education in the vernacular confessed that he started life as a peon in the Poona Branch of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. However, he soon gave up this job and took up business as a fruit merchant, which profession he still follows. It was just last year that his long dreamt of plans reached realization when a lady asked him to go over to England.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

Accordingly, he booked his passage to London and left the shores of India in November 1927. They broke journey at Marseilles and travelled to London over the Continent. Here in England he lodged with a fellow countryman and spent three months sight seeing. Through the kind favour of Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Borate was privileged to be present at a Parliamentary sitting. He visited several rural towns and was taken up with the neat and simple cottages.

VISA TO AMERICA.

His next desire was fraught with obstacles. But the grit and perseverance of the Poonaite made him undaunted. The lady who had invited him to England, at first tried to dissuade him from carrying out his ambition and then he was confronted by the want of a personage to recommend him to the Consul-General of America for a visa. In his appeal to some Indians of high standing, he met with disappointment. So in his despair, he boldly stepped up into the office of the High Commissioner of India and appealed to him. Right enough a letter of introduction was given and Mr. Borate got his passport.

On the 23rd of May, 1928, on board the "Berengeria" the largest ship in the world, this adventurous youth left Southampton for the land of the "Stars and the Stripes." His fortnight's stay was spent in visiting the city of the Skyscrapers, the largest motor racing track of the world at Brooklands and several other world-famous towns.

THE "FLOATING CITIES."

He then returned to England and this time on the fastest boat, "The Mauretania." Used to the simple life and habits of the peasant class. Mr. Borate was awed with the splendour and luxury on these "floating cities." From England he toured on the Continent. Determined to have acquaintance with all travelling methods he booked a ticket from Croydon Aerodrome to Paris by aeroplane. He had thus travelled underground by the tube, on the ground by rail, and over ground by aeroplane. He visited Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Berlin at which last places he was impressed by the splendid layout of the cities. He also admired the grand pasture fields and milch cattle of the Dutch.

Like a true tourist, he travelled through St. Gothard's pass and stayed a few hours at Lucerne. Unaquainted with gambling fans, Monte Cristo was no attraction for him. He then descended to the plains of Italy and paid a visit to the centre of Catholicism—Rome. The monuments of the Vatican have left a lasting impression on his mind.

AMONG MONUMENTS OF THE PAST.

Though no student of history, Mr. Borate was among the ruins of Pompeii and wondered how a buried city could have attractions to men of modern times. The ever burning Visuvius was no terror for him since he ventured to approach the crater of the volcano. He then travelled down to Naples.

Here he closed the first episode of his adventure and sailed for Colombo early this month. Arriving in Ceylon he took the opportunity of touring the Garden of the World and viewing the tooth of Buddha. With a pilgrimage of thanksgiving to Rameshwaram he entrained for his home in Poona City.

Mr. Borate undertook the excursion on his own expenses which were the accumulated savings of years and still nurtures a desire to complete his circle round the world. He thus proves that the pleasures of globe trotting once imbibed is difficult to shake off.

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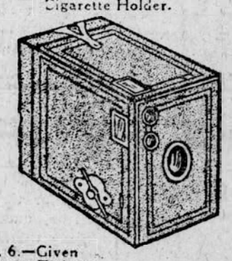

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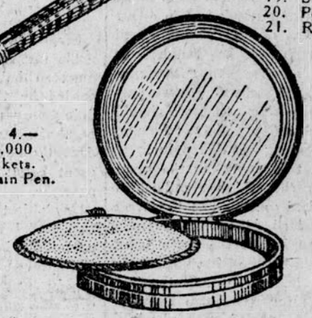

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No.	Name of Present.	No. of Present Tickets required.
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4.	"Parker" Fountain Pen	1,000
5.	Mother-of-Pearl & Gold Mntd. Cigarette Holder	500
6.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 2	800
7.	Kadak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	660
8.	E.P.N.S.Circular Tin Container	250
9.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality	625
10.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Curved Design	400
11.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Flat Design	375
12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500
13.	Glare Glasses	100
14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375
15.	12 Gent's Handerchiefs	300
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cgt. Holder	300
17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
19.	Superior Vest	100
20.	Pocket Knife	130
21.	Rolled Gold Slave Bangle	175
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	100
24.	Razor	100
25.	Ash Tray	80
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Vanity Case	150
30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
31.	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
35.	Icilma Shaving Soap	90
36.	Toothbrush	75
37.	Toothcream Colgates	75
38.	Toothcream Kolynos	75
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)	75
40.	Comb	40
42.	Raleigh Bicycle :—Complete	12,200
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44.	The Keepsake Keyless Lever Wrist Watch	2,300
45.	The Matchless Keyless Lever Wrist Watch	1,600

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SCISSORS CIGARETTES

No 5/50

THE BATTLE OF THE CLOCK

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In yesterday's "Times of India," under the caption "Current Topics," there is a flippant note jestingly suggesting (excuse the jingle) "Greenwich Time for Bombay." The old dame's penchant or standard time is well known; and the writer of the note merely ponders to it. I have always wondered why the European community here makes so much of standard time which is boosted in and out of season. In Calcutta, the difference between standard time and local time is only 24 minutes, yet except in railway stations, all observe local time only. In Bombay the difference is more than half as much again (it is 38 minutes), and we have; I should think, a far better case for our local time than Calcuttites have for theirs. Is the insistence on standard time here due in some measure to the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's ferocious opposition? (excuse the jingle again) Bombay protested very strongly against the Curzonian innovation, so it was forced on her. Calcutta was not vocal, and perhaps as a reward for her meekness she was allowed to keep (or to revert to) local time. The underlying idea seems fairly clear—current politics in this Presidency furnishes a parallel: just think of Bardoli and Viramgam!—Yours, etc.,

LOCAL TIMER.

Bombay, July 27.

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BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 30 1928

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S THREAT

DENOUNCED BY INDIAN PRESS

"Hindu" writes:—

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson's address to the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bardoli issue is so unlike what one would expect from a man of his informed commonsense and wise moderation, so full of petty spite and unintelligent bluster, that one cannot resist the conclusion that he was, reluctantly perhaps, but dutifully obeying orders from above. Such deliberate, maladroit provocation offered a whole people, such ostentatious scrunching of the iron heel of authority could scarcely have recommended itself as a panacea for a situation which requires exceptionally delicate handling, to any but that arrogant Olympian who once gloried in the name of "Galloper" Smith. This fact is made clear beyond a peradventure by Earl Winterton's characteristically insolent statement. It is rather ridiculous that the Bombay Government should lash themselves into fury, because the ryots have chosen to put their trust in Mr. Patel, and his colleagues rather than in the bureaucracy or in the Legislative Council; could they have so soon forgotten the virtues of the "realist" view of politics of which they, in common with other administrations charged with the duty of canvassing support for the Simon Commission, were such ardent admirers not long since? Even more unreal than the Government's determination to recognise no body but the Legislature as the representatives of the ryots and to take from the lips of none other a final answer, is the inherent incongruity of expecting an answer at all to demands that are put forward as "decisions."

IN WAR-PAINT.

The "Patrika" writes:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has shewn himself to be in war-paint. It was on Saturday when speaking about the coming address of Sir Leslie Wilson to the Council, we remarked that "we have strong ground for suspicion that the statement of the Governor will be in the nature of an ultimatum preparatory to the auguration of a ruthless policy of repression." The speech of His Excellency shows that our worst fears have proved true. Although the Governor has assured the public that his remarks must not be considered in any way as a "threat," even the warmest admirer of the Government will not read in his speech any other meaning. Not since Sir Michael O'Dwyer of the Punjab fame ceased to vomit fire and primstone, we have heard a provincial Governor use such language of indignation and intimidation towards the people.

His Excellency has left no room for "legislature authority" and taking the view of the situation, attempt to kill it by force, they do not deserve compliment for their far-sighted statesmanship. In human affairs it is not always wise to bring out the logical implications of men's actions and to create unnecessary bitterness. His Excellency would have consulted his reputation better if instead of exhibiting a degree of petulence which his address unmistakably betrays, he had shown a wiser and more conciliatory spirit in dealing with the situation.

EMPTY THREAT.

"Swarajya" writes:—

The Bombay Governor rates the Satyagrahis as unconstitutional. Apparently, according to him the ambit of constitutionalism is identical with doing the bidding of the Government however monstrous it be, and anything is unconstitutional which has resistance to official dictates as its aim. The implication of Sir Leslie's doctrine is that the Government can do no wrong. It may be convenient to the Bombay Governor to seek shelter from the unenviable plight in which he finds himself by advancing the claim of official infallibility. But the Bardoli peasants, knowing to their cost the slipshod and oppressive nature of the settlement proceedings, cannot afford to acquiesce for a moment in the Governor's fantastic proposition. To agree to it is to will away their right to resist the Government's injustice. It is bound to be exploited at the appropriate moment as an implied confession by the peasants themselves, of the unconstitutionality of civil disobedience as a protective weapon. Evidently, by threats of still further terrorism to come, the Governor wants to frighten the afraid he has profitted little by the experience of the last few months.

BAD POLICY.

The "Muslim Outlook":—

We do not think that H. E. the Governor of Bombay has been well advised in holding out, in his statement to the Bombay Legislature, the threat that if his proposals for a settlement are rejected, this Government will "utilise all powers to ensure that the Government's statutory authority is maintained in every way." An ultimatum of this kind is, to put it on its lowest basis, bad policy, since it closes the door to the possibility of an amicable settlement which Mr. Patel's statement above quoted shows that he is anxious for.

DICTATORIAL SPIRIT.

The "Leader":—

The main point of a fresh inquiry has been conceded subject to the acceptance of a condition which has been described as 'vital,' 'lawful' and 'constitutional' but which is in reality intended to assert the prestige of autocracy and to secure the acknowledgment of the right of might. It may appear absurd to others that the prepayment of the disputed amount, the validity of the claim for which is to be made the subject of 'a full open, and independent inquiry,' should be made the condition precedent of instituting such an inquiry, but the Government are obstinate and must have their way. They would not object if some one in a lump sum deposits the necessary amount on behalf of the peasants. This makes their insistence still more ridiculous and furnishes evidence of a pettiness of mind unworthy of a powerful government. The Governor characterised the passive resistance movement, which was confined to the refusal to pay the increased amount of land revenue, as 'a campaign of civil disobedience,' as 'an act of lawlessness.' Mahatma Gandhi has pointd out in "Young India" that the Satyagraha movement is not a movement of civil disobedience. As a matter of fact all orders issued by lawful authorities have been obeyed excepting those relating to the payment of the enhanced assessment. The peasants themselves have behaved in the most peaceful manner. But the Governor wanted to make out a case for further repressive action. In spite of all that has happened, the dictatorial spirit of Government remains practically unchanged.

FUTILE FARCE.

"Hindustan Times":—

What the Governor of Bombay has enunciated is a pure defence of the doctrine that "Might is right." The Governor makes clever play of the idea that the Bardoli Satyagrahis are defying the King's Writ and are trying to set up an alternative government to the existing one. Nothing can be further from the truth. Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel has repeatedly emphasised the fact that the issue is not a political one at all and all that the Bardoli peasantry is concerned about is an equitable settlement of an unjust assessment. Under the circumstances we can only characterise the Governor's offer of a fortnight of grace to the Council to come to terms or in the alternative for repressive measures to be started by the Government as a futile farce foredoomed to failure. The Governor knows full well that several of the Council members have resigned recently on the same issue and have been re-elected with clear mandates from their constituencies. We are certain that neither Sir Leslie Wilson's threats nor his crocodile tears can achieve the miracle of a change within a fortnight of their settled convictions. Further we think that the Governor has gone to the wrong shop for bargaining. The key to the situation is not in the hands of the Bombay Council. If a settlement is to be made Sir Leslie will have to resume the thread of the Surat negotiations with Sjt. Vallabhbhai who alone is the accredited leader of the Bardoli peasantry. But of this there is little chance as there has been noticeable a stiffening upon both sides. On the one side are ranged the Bombay Government and the Government of India reinforced by unreserved support by the British Government. Against the entrenched forces of bureaucracy is pitted the Bardoli Satyagraha army, with promises of succour in person from Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya and other leaders and reinforced by the unquestioned moral support of all India.

HAUGHTY AND TRUCULENT.

"New India":—

H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Under-Secretary of State for India have simultaneously delivered the Government's ultimatum. 14 days' grace is given to the Bardoli peasants to surrender and submit to the conditions, which are its "final decisions," "not put forward as the basis of a compromise." Is it not a strong Government which disdains compromise and does not stoop to placate agitation? If the time-limit is exceeded, the Government will adopt its own methods to end the situation. Such is the gist of Sir Leslie Wilson's opening speech to the Bombay Legislative Council, underlined by Earl Winterton's replies to questions on the subject. The whole tone of both is haughty and truculent, and the effect of it will be to steel the determination of the sufferers to endure the worst and stick to their pledge of resistance to the wrongs which the Government thinks it can inflict under the cover of law made by itself. The struggle is already, as Sir Leslie Wilson observes, "of all-India importance, fraught with grave possibilities, how grave none could foretell." It will soon become a struggle between the Indian people as a whole and their foreign oppressors.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

"RELIGION AND POLITICS"

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The final performance of Mr. Nadkarni was almost successful. But if he thinks that our Lalaji has written that article in "seeming flavour" of "Down-with-religion-ism", he is certainly mistaken. It is true that he has asked us to shake off our 'other-worldly' outlook in life. Our Hindu religion has never countenanced such things. Though it has taught us times without number to "Renounce Wants", it was at the same time very particular about emphasising that we should never renounce Activity. The following quotation has a bearing on this point.

"To understand the causes of the great difference between the high standard of living in the civilised countries of the West and the low standard of living in India we have to go deeper than the surface of "economic condition". We have to study the very "ideals" and not merely the "resources" of each. For who can question the concentration of varied and plentiful material resources in the great land of India or the intelligence and capacity of its people. But the ideals that most of the best brains of the East have pursued are different from those that most of the best brains of the West have. The former have mostly cherished the wealth of the "other world" in preference to the wealth of this world: they have had the renunciation of wants as their ideal while the latter have generally glorified in the multiplication of wants. And we find the effects of the difference of outlook in their different conditions of material development and in their different standards of living.

"But why are we unhappy now? Obviously we have drifted with our own ideals, and why are thirty millions of us distressed at our 'worldly' poverty? And further more what of the "untold wealth of India" in days when India was at the height of her spiritual civilization? How to explain the combination of the 'golden age' of India proved by study and modern enquiries beyond a shadow of doubt and the combination of spiritual and material poverty of the India of the present day?

"The existing notions about the 'ascetic' idealism of the ancient Indians, though excusable, based as they are on superficial thought rather than on deliberate misinterpretation, are grossly exaggerated. Says Aurobindo Ghosh: "There was never a national ideal of poverty in India, as some would have us believe, nor was bareness or squalor the setting of her spirituality."

"So we see that not all our ancients were careless with regard to wealth. Not all and this is an important point. Asceticism might have been in fact was the creed of a section of the people, but it was never the creed of the whole of India. It is true that many good men used to subordinate their earthly wants to higher pursuits, but these higher pursuits consisted not merely of retired contemplation but often of ceaseless activity in the cause of the poor and the ignorant. Renunciation of "wants" may have been their ideal but renunciation of "activity" was never the aim of most of them. Therefore was India wealthy and prosperous.

"It was when the ancient doctrines were misunderstood ad misapplied that our prosperity declined. On the one hand many of our people forgot their Dharma, and identified spirituality with abstention from action forgetting the warning of Sri Krishna. "Man winneth not freedom from action by abstaining from activity not by mere renunciation doth he rise to perfection." On the other hand, what was the duty of a few renunciation made the false appearance of an ideal for the general people, who obtained it in the form of inertia, for they were incapable of higher spiritual understanding."

Since the above quotation speaks for itself, further comments are unnecessary.—Yours etc

P. V. I.

Bombay.

LIBELLING THE DEAD

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Shishu Sadan of Benares is a noble institution, being a home for helpless newborn babies born of shame and discarded by their mothers. The Sadan is doing very useful work in a new field of humanitarian activity in which it is to be devoutly hoped that other parts of this great country will try to follow the noble example.

My object is not however, to advertise this useful Home but to submit a gentle protest against the liberties thoughtless and ill-improved people sometimes take with Hindu mythology or the past history of India quite forgetful of the fact that they are thereby very badly wounding the susceptibilities of a vast body of Hindus whose support in this report is begged for. The very first sentence of the Report of the Shishu Sadan, dated 5-4-1928, invites attention to this Home for "helpless new born babies "discarded like Kabis and Karan by their own mothers for they are born of Shame."

Saint Kabir was not a bastard. But even supposing for a moment that this was so where, in the name of goodsense and decency, was the need of dragging in the revered name of Kabir (and of Karan) in this connection? Surely we expect better tact and judgment from the founders and organisers of the Sadan than that!

I challenge any body to quote chapter and verse to show that Saint Kabir was born of shame. One might as well apply this term of reproach to Christ and Moses but nobody would be such a fool as to do that for this would be strongly resulted by Christians and Jews. Any stick is, however good enough to beat the meek Hindu with for he is sure to suffer it lying down!

Will the Shishu Sadan authorities now expunge the offending clause?—Yours etc.

"GEMINI."

Bombay.

BARDOLI: WILL FORCE SUCCEED?

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bardoli issue has attained tremendous and an All-India importance. Both the parties have now said their say and we seem to face a crisis. I offer to your readers my diagnosis of the Government attitude and my suggestion for a compromise.

Government have now definitely taken the Bardoli demand as a challenge to their power and not mainly, as a demand for justice. Government have declared their intention to keep up their so-called position or prestige with their best efforts. Is Government going to win by physical force at their command? Their words suggest it. But will force ever succeed in the end? Never, so wrote that political genius, Edmund Burke O do not dilate here upon the point whether the present executive under the sympathetic Governor like Sir Leslie Wilson are generous and just or not. Even so will it be politic to use the force? A hundred times never.

I offer a way in the matter. If Government is confident about their justice and generosity let them come forward and offer a re-enquiry by an independent competent tribunal and prove their boast. The stumbling block seems to be that Government seems to view on this course as humiliating to their prestige and power. And they might argue that by this course, similar "civil disobedience" tactics shall be fostered in many places. Here is the wrong point. Let Government confide in the commonsense of the people. When Government have proved themselves just in the present case the first of its kind, people will think twice before they embark on similar campaign anywhere else and at any other time. Again will this mean a spot on the prestige of the Government? I am sure it is not a dirty spot but spot on the prestige where the diamond of justice will be set. Again the Government are confident of their physical force, "all know it." Sound policy requires not to use it. Use it once and you will have to use it always and till the ruin which is bound to come. Government should descend for a compromise on the terms of the peasants. This will in no way show their weakness but the otherwise. The stronger (physically at least) must abandon the false idea of prestige when in touch with the misled weaker, (according to him) and the troubles shall cease and world will know the just and the strong. Reason, justice and persuasion shall thrive in the days of democracy. Will Government abandon the wrong idea of prestige?—Yours etc.

A READER.

LEADER OF THE "ORIENT"

TURKEY LOOKS EASTWARD AND WESTWARD

SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW TREATIES

The Constantinople Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", writes:—

The steady pacifist policy pursued by the Turkish Government in its foreign relations has just resulted in the signature of three treaties which promise well for future stability in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East. In some respects they differ one from another. The treaty with Italy is a security and conciliation pact pure and simple, whereas the treaties with Afghanistan and Persia go farther by adding an important element of collaboration. The Persian protocol has been added to the original instrument which was signed a year ago, and bears evident traces of the later and more far-reaching negotiations with Afghanistan and Italy. In fact, it establishes in Turco-Persian relations the elements of active conciliation in case of attack and of co-operation in peaceful pursuits which are found respectively in the Afghan and Italian treaties.

By making this difference the new Turkey definitely takes the position of the leader of her smaller and more backward Oriental neighbours in the paths of modernisation and progress To this position she has always felt that she has a right by virtue of her cultural and religious affinity with them. But she has purposely avoided the temptation to form an Oriental "bloc" or to throw herself into line with Soviet hostility to the West. The fact that the Turkish Ambasador as Moscow was one of the signatories of the new Persian protocol implies that Russia, whose interests in the Middle East are being so actively fostered by the Soviet Government, has been consulted. Turkey will not enter into rivalry with Soviet influence in the Middle East, but she will assume her due part as a civiliser and modernisser, giving both to Afghanistan and Persia the benefits of her own revolutionary and reforming experience and arranging methods of economic co-operation.

PRODUCTIVE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

These stipulations are likely to be fruitful in bringing about a swifter development among the nations of the Middle East than has been possible in the past. There will be a flow of Turkish organising missions into Afghanistan, influencing in a modern direction the army, education and cientific progress, and the judiciary. Though the new Turkey herself has at present not too many experts to spare from her own huge task of civilising her interior and her eastern provinces, she has in the past two years laid the basis of her complete renovation, and her prestige forces her to pass on some of her experience. From the point of view of racial and cultural affinity she is probably better adapted to be a leader of progress among her Oriental neighbours than is Soviet Russia. Economically too the past has left the Middle East as a number of isolated units without the benefits of organised exchange and interchange, and the new treaties are a step towards bringing about a productive co-operation. As soon as the Turko-Persian frontier pact completes the present accord—and it is expected very shortly—all the ground will be clear for economic development and the beginnings of a sort of zollverein.

The pressure put upon Turkey to form an "Oriental bloc" has been definitely resisted by the Angora Foreign Ministry, and the treaty with Italy is a sign that she will have nothing to do with such a policy. Janusfaced as ever, the new Turkey looks eastwards and westwards for the consolidation of her own interests. She regards herself as the introducer of European culture into the decadent East, and not as the leader of the East in a hopeless revolt against the West. Her leadership is to be pacific and cultural, and she lends, for instance, nothing but a general sympathy to Egyptian or Indian revolutionary aims.

THE TREATY WITH ITALY.

The Italian treaty is a distinct success for the Angora Foreign Ministry's ambition to regularise its relations with an important and somewhat dubious European neighbour. Italian scares have been a constant element in Turkish political life for several years, and no one seemed to know at what moment Italian troop movements in the island of Rhodes might not turn into a definite menace to Anatolian integrity. The Italian post-peace disappointment, especially in the matter of not having obtained colonising outlets, was a continual source of suspicion and recurrent friction. It was felt that these cherished colonising ambitions could obviously be allayed most directly in Anatolia, and though the Turkish army would probably have been able to punish an Italian aggression, the defensive forces were kept at a level above peace establishment in order to cope with this menace. The new Turco-Italian Treaty ends this state of nerves and sets up a valuable guarantee of Eastern Medditerranean peace.

Parallel with this security and conciliation pact with a European neighbour will be the Graeco-Turk Treaty, which still hangs fire. This will imply not merely the elimination of a possible future enemy, as in the case of Italy, but the liquidation of a past and present state of racial friction that involves a perpetual menace of revanche. It is exactly because the Italian friction was purely theoretic, whereas the Greek friction arises from very practical difficulties and problems inherited from the near past, that the Graeco-Turk Treaty is proving so much harder to negotiate. But both parties are animated by a desire to get to a satisfactory end, and there is no doubt that the instrument will one day be added to Turkey's pacific successes. The main lines of the diplomatic acitivity of the Foreign Minister, Tewfic Rushdi Bey, will then be complete, and Turkey will possess and will have given every possible statutory guarantee of peace and progress in the Near and Middle East and in the Eastern Mediterranean.

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